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Established 1887

Nixon Orders Mining of Hanoi Ports, Cutting of Rail and Other Supply Lines

Demand 300 Jailed Guerrillas for Passengers

3 Arabs Hold Belgian Plane in Israel

TEL AVIV, May 9 (Tuesday).—Three Arabs hijacked a Belgian airliner before it landed at Ben Gurion airport yesterday and threatened to blow it up with its 100 passengers and 10 crew members unless Israel released 300 Arab guerrillas and flew them to a safe haven.

The hijackers, said to be armed with guns and grenades, used a loudspeaker to shout out their demands to Israeli officials at Lydda International Airport, outside Tel Aviv. They read off the names of guerrillas they wanted freed and said they should be brought to the aircraft. Only then would the passengers be released, the voice on the loudspeaker said.

It was not clear whether the demand for 300 prisoners was impossible, the hijackers reportedly answered in Arabic: "Non-sense, we know they are in Ramat Hashikma."

Early today the hijackers amended their ultimatum—repair the plane by 5:30 a.m. (0330 GMT) or we blow it up.

The hijackers, reported to be two men and a woman who boarded the plane in Vienna, made their new demand after allowing the captain and first officer of the Sabena Boeing-707 to disembark and inspect the plane from the outside.

The pilot, Capt. Reginald Levy, said he found the aircraft unserviceable, airport sources said. He then told Israeli authorities that the guerrillas had amended their demand.

They were now saying that if the aircraft was not towed away to the workshop and repaired by 5:30 a.m. they would blow it up, he reported.

It was not immediately clear why the plane was unserviceable.

Was it clear whether the hijackers were sticking to their original demand for the release of Arabs held prisoner by the Israelis?

When the plane arrived yesterday the hijackers gave the authorities a 10-hour ultimatum, expiring at dawn—saying if it was not met they would blow

up the plane with everyone aboard. That deadline passed without incident.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and the Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, were reported at the airport.

Transport Minister Shimon Peres said there were 60 men, 30 women, one child and 10 crew aboard the airliner, parked beside a runway about a mile from the terminal buildings.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli cabinet interrupted its session to discuss the hijacking emergency.

Israel has in the past always refused to make deals with Arab hijackers on the grounds that such deals would only encourage more attacks. It has a dispatch from Nicosia, Cyprus, said the hijackers had contacted the airport control tower there as the plane flew over the Mediterranean toward Lydda.

The Nicosia air controllers said the hijackers identified themselves as the Palestinian

Black September organization, which claimed responsibility for the assassination in Cairo late last year of Premier Wasfi Telli, of Jordan.

The three Arabs were reported to have seized control of the plane about two hours before its scheduled landing here on a flight from Brussels and Vienna.

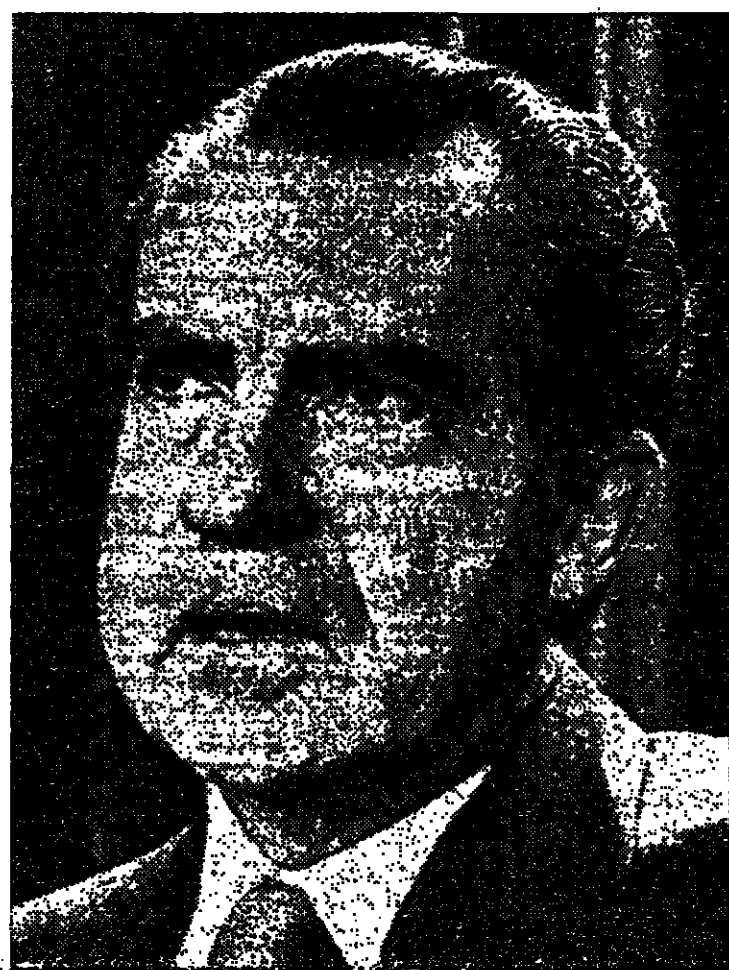
In Brussels, a spokesman for Sabena said all passengers were searched for weapons before they boarded the plane.

An airport source in Brussels said the Arab men were made to strip and that police found no weapons. Their luggage was also searched. The source said the stripping of the Arabs came after a telephone warning that the plane would be hijacked.

Asked how weapons got aboard the flight, the Sabena spokesman said, "We wonder. We believe it happened in Vienna."

The spokesman said the security checks of the passengers en route to Vienna were handled by the Austrian Airlines.

Offers Pull-Out on 2 Conditions



President Richard Nixon

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—President Nixon announced tonight that he has ordered entrances to North Vietnamese ports mined to keep weapons and supplies from what he called "the international outlaws."

He said U.S. forces have been directed to take appropriate measures to intercept delivery of supplies by sea. He said rail and other lines of supply will be cut off, while air and naval strikes continue.

In a national radio and television address, Mr. Nixon said the measures he had ordered were already underway.

He spoke to the nation several hours after U.S. planes had returned to attacks in the Hanoi area after a three-week lapse. Earlier in the day he had worked over the plans in a three-hour session with the National Security Council.

Mr. Nixon never used the word blockade, but he said Hanoi must be denied weapons and supplies of war.

He said that all Americans would be withdrawn within four months from South Vietnam, and the mining of North Vietnamese sea approaches halted at once, if two conditions are met:

- All U.S. prisoners of war are returned.
- An internationally-supervised cease-fire is instituted.

Mr. Nixon said nations shipping supplies to North Vietnam have been notified that they have three daylight periods to get their ships out, presumably from the port of Haiphong.

He said any ships entering North Vietnamese waters after that will do so at their own risk.

In a special message to the Soviet Union, which he is to visit May 22, Mr. Nixon reminded Moscow that "no Soviet soldiers are threatened in Vietnam but American soldiers are."

"Responsibility Is Yours"

He warned Moscow that unless peace was made in Vietnam, world peace would be seriously jeopardized.

Speaking solemnly, he told Moscow: "We do not ask you to

that to continue, but that the Russians will be responsible if the policy fails.

He made no mention in his speech of his Soviet trip but White House sources through the day had insisted that plans for it were going forward on schedule.

The President recalled that he had sent Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser, to Moscow in April for four days of talks, some involving Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev. He said the Russian leaders showed an interest during those sessions in bringing the war to an end.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Nixon said, Mr. Kissinger met privately in Paris with Le Duc Tho, a member of the party leadership in Hanoi. But he said the North Vietnamese were unyielding, in private as well as in public sessions.

Mr. Nixon said the proposal of terms he called "the maximum any President . . . could offer" left him no choice but to take the military steps he announced.

Inaction Rejected

He referred repeatedly to the 60,000 American troops still in South Vietnam, saying that inaction in the face of the Communist offensive would jeopardize their lives.

There are only two issues left, he said.

"Do we stand by the lives of 60,000 Americans and leave the South Vietnamese to a long night of terror?" he asked.

Immediate withdrawal of those men, he said, would leave South Vietnam in danger of Communist takeover.

"We will not cross the line from generosity to treachery," he said.

"There is only one way to stop the killing," Mr. Nixon said. "That is to keep the means to make war out of the hands of the international outlaws of North Vietnam."

Mr. Nixon began his broadcast by referring to the North Vietnamese invasion of the South, which

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Communists Lose Ground

Right, Center Gain in Italian Vote for Senate

ROME, Tuesday, May 9.—Italy's dominant Christian Democratic party made a big showing early today in a national parliamentary election, confounding forecasts that would lose heavily to the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

The neo-Fascists were gaining the Communist party, the largest in the West, was losing its first time in a general election.

With about three-quarters of a vote counted for the Senate,

the Christian Democrats had polled 39.7 percent of the total against 28.3 percent in the test elections in 1968. The neo-Fascists were polling 8.3 percent, compared with 4.8 in the 1968 elections.

19 Percent Drop

The vote, from 50,901 districts of a total of 67,570, showed the Communist party running 1.9 percentage points behind its 1968 showing—down from 30 to 28.1 percent.

The two Socialist parties that

participated in the center-left coalition which governed Italy for nearly 10 years until its recent collapse were, together, doing slightly better in the early returns than they did in 1968. In that year, they were united and obtained 15.2 percent of the votes cast. The Socialists, in the early Senate returns, had 10.9 percent and the Socialist Democrats, 5.4 percent. Their combined total was 16.3 percent, or 1.1 percent ahead of the 1968 vote.

The Republicans, who also participated in the center-left

coalition, were running slightly better than they did in 1968. They had 2.9 percent in the early returns. They got 2.1 percent in 1968.

Voting was orderly after two months of violent campaigning in which leftist and rightist extremists battled in city streets.

The Communists were fighting to hold 20 years of gains. This year, the party was being challenged by four splinter groups all running under the hammer and sickle insignia on programs to the left of that of the Communists.

The neo-Fascists have boasted that they would double their 25 seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the biggest Fascist comeback since Mussolini was killed 27 years ago.

There will be fewer votes in the Senate contests than in the balloting for the Chamber of Deputies. The minimum voting age for the Senate is 35, while that for the Chamber of Deputies is 21. It is estimated that there are at least two million voters between 21 and 25 years of age.

A total of 59.3 percent of Italy's registered electors cast their votes in the country's sixth postwar general election, the Interior Ministry announced last night. This was 0.3 percent higher than in 1968, but below the record of 53.8 percent set in the election of 1957.

Italian law requires every citizen to vote but there is no penalty for not voting. There is a stigma, however. All official documents of nonvoters are stamped with the phrase, "Did Not Vote."

In the early Senate returns, the neo-Fascists were making considerable gains in Italy's two largest cities—Rome and Milan.

In Milan, with nearly half of the districts counted, the Christian Democrats appeared to be holding their own, with 28.2 percent of the vote. The Communists were down two percentage points to 24.3 percent. But the neo-Fascists went up from 6.3 in 1968 to nearly 10 percent.

In Rome, with nearly complete returns, the Christian Democrats gained slightly with 30.87 percent against 30.75 four years ago, while the Communists slipped from 28.87 percent to 27.7.

But the neo-Fascists jumped to 12.25 percent from 13.13. The capital has traditionally been a Fascist center and the party, allied with the Monarchists this year, made one of its biggest campaign efforts here.

As expected, the neo-Fascists were doing well in southern Italy and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, where there is widespread unemployment and disillusionment with the central government.

In the islands, the neo-Fascists were polling 18.1 percent, compared with 12.1 percent in 1968, and in the south, 12.6 percent, compared with 10 percent.

sacrifice your principles, but let not Hanoi's intransigence menace world peace."

He told the Russians "the responsibility is yours" if the combatants fail to reach peace.

In conclusion, the President asked for confidence and support of the American people, because "we all want to end this war . . . we want peace . . . but we also want honor. . . . We want a genuine peace, not a peace that is the prelude to another war."

Mr. Nixon also appealed to the North Vietnamese government, declaring: "Your people have al-

ready suffered too much. You have shown too much arrogance."

He urged them to usher in "an era of reconciliation."

To the South Vietnamese, he pledged continued firm American support.

To other countries, he said his decision was aimed at preventing "the imposition of a Communist government on 17 million people."

New Relationship

Mr. Nixon said the United States and the Soviet Union are "on the threshold of a new relationship." He said he wanted

could disrupt the movement of war material.

According to documents in the Pentagon papers, attacks on the dikes were ruled out then because of possible charges that the United States was engaging in inhumanitarian attacks on civilian rather than military targets.

North Vietnam, with an estimated population of 21 million, must import food but 60 percent of what it does raise is in the Red River delta, below Hanoi, where 65 percent of the country's population lives.

In Washington, Pentagon press spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm said "several tens of strike aircraft" were involved in the raids today.

Military Targets

"This was the only strike in the vicinity of Hanoi and it was against military targets," Mr. Friedhelm said when asked about reports from Hanoi that U.S. planes bombed the Red River irrigation dikes.

"There has been no mentioning" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Navy Jets Bomb Within 15 Miles of Hanoi

SAIGON, May 8 (AP).—U.S. planes carried the war to the Hanoi area today, striking at targets the U.S. command said "are helping to support the Communist invasion" of South Vietnam.

Three more Soviet-built MIG fighters were reported shot down in aerial duels with U.S. aircraft, and all the American planes were said to have returned safely.

Three MIGs also were reportedly shot down Saturday.

A Radio Hanoi broadcast claimed two American planes shot down today "west of Hanoi," but did not pinpoint how near to the capital.

The U.S. strikes were the first near Hanoi since April 16 and the second of the 40-day-old North Vietnamese offensive. The area around the port of Haiphong also was hit that day.

The targets today included "storage facilities, barracks and training facilities which are helping to support the Communist invasion across the Demilitarized Zone," the U.S. command said.

No B-52s Involved

The announcement said the strikes were made by Navy tactical aircraft and no B-52 bombers were involved. B-52s were used April 16 in the attacks near Haiphong.

According to Radio Hanoi, the strikes around Hanoi followed heavy air strikes over other widely scattered areas of North Vietnam yesterday, including an attack on irrigation dikes at Nam Dinh, a city in the Red River delta about 50 miles southeast of the capital. The broadcast made no mention of the damage to the dikes, but said the strikes were deliberate. The U.S. command in Saigon said dikes were not on the planes' target lists.

Before the 1968 bombing halt by President Lyndon B. Johnson, one body of military thought in South Vietnam favored bombing of dikes to cause flooding that

could disrupt the movement of war material.

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Objecting to Leftward Move

Inonu Resigns Chairmanship Of Turkish Republican Party

ANKARA, May 8 (UPI).—Ismet Inonu ended half a century of political history today by resigning in defeat from the chairmanship of the Republican People's party he helped found with Kemal Ataturk, father of modern Turkey.

Under the RPP banner, Mr. Inonu, 88, had served 10 terms as premier and 12 years as president of Turkey.

Mr. Inonu resigned less than 24 hours after a special party congress voted 709 to 507 to

defeat his effort to oust leaders who are directing the party toward the left in search of more votes.

When Ataturk founded the party as the only one then existing in the fledgling republic, it followed his policy of nationalism and anti-Communism.

Heir Becomes Foe

The Republican People's party lost out to new parties formed after World War II. Since 1968, it has been unable to muster more than 20 percent of the vote. Many politicians said the RPP received those votes only because it still was led by a man who fought at the side of Ataturk.

At the party congress, Mr. Inonu attempted to oust supporters of Bulent Ecevit, 47, once his heir-apparent, who became his opponent as leader of the move to the left.

Mr. Inonu had told his followers, "It has to be me or Ecevit."

The grand old man of Turkish politics stormed out of the hall when it became apparent during balloting that it was going to be Mr. Ecevit.

His resignation as party chairman also removes Mr. Inonu as spokesman for the RPP in parliament. The job passed to Kamil Khrkoghlu, the party general secretary and a leader of the Ecevit forces.

Tonight, Mr. Inonu told party leaders that he was withdrawing from active politics, party sources said.

Friends said Mr. Inonu fought hard not to lose. Opponents claimed he feigned a minor heart attack.

News went out on the eve of the congress that he had suffered a heart attack. The congress was delayed for one day, then opened with Mr. Inonu on the rostrum, accompanied by his wife and his physician.

"This may be the end of the political career of the dean of Turkey's politicians," political observers said.

Italian law requires every citizen to vote but there is no penalty for not voting. There is a stigma, however. All official documents of nonvoters are stamped with the phrase, "Did Not Vote."

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As expected, the neo-Fascists were doing well in southern Italy and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, where there is widespread unemployment and disillusionment with the central government.

In the islands, the neo-Fascists were polling 18.1 percent, compared with 12.1 percent in 1968, and in the south, 12.6 percent, compared with 10 percent.

While Awaiting Pearce Verdict Smith Bars Further Rhodesia-U.K. Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith tonight ruled out further negotiation with Britain in the event of a "no" verdict from the Pearce commission, whose report is due to be published later this month.

In a radio and television news conference tonight, Mr. Smith said that he had not yet seen the report of the British commission on Rhodesia opinion about the proposed settlement terms.

He expected to receive his copy later in the week, he said.

Asked what an adverse verdict from Lord Pearce would mean, Mr. Smith replied, "Frankly, I do not see how we can negotiate. I believe we have got to the end of the road as far as negotiations are concerned."

Implementation Vowed

However, the Rhodesian prime minister repeated that his government would be prepared to implement the terms agreed on by British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home last November, provided that the British met their side of the bargain.

But even if the answer were



Ian Smith

wanted to be absolutely clear that there would be no concessions and no further negotiations.

Mr. Smith described the Pearce opinion test as "a complete and utter farce . . . one of the most ridiculous things I have ever seen in my life."

Waiting for Report

Asked if he would accept the report, he replied: "I think I'll wait and see."

The Rhodesian leader reiterated that he believed that the people as a whole supported the agreement. Rhodesia is composed of four racial groups, he said, and three of these—whites, coloreds and Asians—had expressed themselves "overwhelmingly" in favor of the proposals.

On economic issues, Mr. Smith said that he was pleased to reveal that there had been no setback to the economy during the difficult "twilight period" of the opinion test.

Economic expansion had continued as if nothing had happened, he said.

A settlement would certainly assist the balance of payments, he said, but even with a "no," the position could only improve from now on. An agreed settlement would not mean a miraculous recovery, he stated.

IMF Announces New Dollar Par

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).—The International Monetary Fund formally announced today that the par value of the dollar has been changed to reflect an 8.57 percent devaluation in terms of the official price of gold.

About 30 other IMF member countries are expected to notify the IMF shortly that they are re-establishing official par values for their currencies to replace the temporary system of "central rates" adopted in late 1971.

In Brussels, the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers has agreed that the six member countries will act jointly in notifying the IMF of the new parity of their currencies.

Bonn Political Leaders Fail to Reach Treaty Compromise

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Tuesday, May 9 (Reuters).—West Germany's political leaders last night failed to find compromise on Chancellor Willy Brandt's controversial goodwill visits with Moscow and Warsaw, as they came before parliament today in a crucial ratification vote.

The leaders met for four hours on a 10th-hour bid to find a compromise, but broke off without a positive result.

Government spokesman Conrad Linder told reporters shortly after midnight that discussion would continue later today by all political parties, which is a traditional custom in Bonn.

The "could not at all yet say" either a ratification debate on treaties would open today, planned in the Bundestag, lower house of parliament, members of the drafting committee will include the Bundestag leader Franz Josef Strauss, Chancellor Willy Brandt, opposition leader Konrad Adenauer, and opposition leader Werner Marx and

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mr. Adenauer said that no date had yet been set for another full meeting of the top leaders of the left-liberal coalition government and the Christian Democratic and Christian Social opposition.

Richard Stuecklen, parliamentary leader of Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union, said that Mr. Marx and Mr. Ehmke would meet today to begin their work.

Asked about the prospects of agreement, he said the chances "have not worsened."

The government, composed of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and the small Free Democratic party, has a bare absolute majority of 249 Bundestag votes, as opposed to 247 for the Christian Democrats.

However, one Free Democrat has announced that he will vote against the treaties. If all the Christian Democrats vote no, the result will be a 248-to-248 tie, which would mean defeat for the treaties.

Despite this possibility, Mr. Brandt has taken the position that further delays in voting (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).

U.K. Rail Men Stand Firm on Pay Demand

Take Decision at End Of Cooling-Off Period

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Britain's 300,000 rail workers today decided to stand firm on their pay demands, threatening a new confrontation with Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

The rail workers' decision came only hours before an official 14-day cooling-off period was due to expire. It was imposed under Britain's Industrial Relations Act aimed at curbing wildcat walk-outs, and followed a nationwide go-slow by the railmen which brought chaos to train services.

The dispute centers on the timing of a new pay award. The unions have accepted an increase of 12 1/2 percent laid down by an independent tribunal, but the state-owned Railways Board wants to pay the new rate as of June 1, while the unions demand it be retroactive to May 1.

"No compromise" over this, said Ray Buckton, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Mr. Buckton said it was up to the Railways Board to make the next move.

If the board rejects the May 1 date, the railmen could resume their go-slow tactics. Under the labor law, Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan could order a secret ballot for rank-and-file union members to decide.

Meanwhile, Mr. Heath and his cabinet ministers met to discuss possible consequences of another breakdown in public transportation services. Sources said this included consideration of declaring a state of emergency so that essential goods could be moved. An emergency, however, would not help the hard-pressed commuter.

War's Slot-Game 'King' Is Missing

HONG KONG, May 8 (AP)—William Crum, American millionaire supplier of slot machines to U.S. installations in Vietnam, was reported missing today with four guests aboard his yacht.

British minesweepers, police launches and a helicopter were ordered to search for the 53-foot ketch Nostromo, which has not been seen since it left its anchorage Sunday.

Mr. Crum was named in U.S. Senate hearings last year as "the money king of Vietnam" because of his lucrative sales to military clubs. The son of an American pilot on the Yangtze River, he was born in China and educated in California.

Whitelaw, in Belfast Center, Hails Decrease in Fatalities

BELFAST, May 8 (UPI)—Northern Ireland's British administrator, William Whitelaw, made a hand-shaking tour of downtown Belfast today, expressing pleasure at army figures that showed a lowering level of violence.

But violence continued. An army sentry was wounded in the arm by a single sniper bullet near the city center. Gunfire wounded a Protestant boy aged 13 and a Roman Catholic boy aged 15. Army and police spokesmen bitterly condemned an incident yesterday in which a British soldier was scarred by acid thrown by a boy of about 7.

Mr. Whitelaw, with only a small security escort, strolled around shops in Belfast's center for 20 minutes, shaking hands with passersby and chatting with newsmen.

He noted army figures, produced today, showing that the level of violence had dropped in Northern Ireland in the six weeks since he took over direct rule of the province compared with the six weeks just before.

The army said 27 persons were killed in the last six weeks compared with 41 in the previous six weeks, and that the number of bomb explosions dropped from 170 to 118.

"I am delighted at that," Mr. Whitelaw said, smiling. "I hope the progress continues."

The army figures do not include the number of shooting incidents. Security officials said these had risen sharply since London's take-over.

Two bombing attempts were reported today. No one was hurt. In one incident, a television shop clerk pulled a bomb clear of the shop, dragging the cardboard box containing 30 pounds of explosive down the street and

Vietnam Invasion Refugees Are Put At About 700,000

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A government official testified today the North Vietnamese invasion has forced about 700,000 civilians in South Vietnam to flee their homes, and that the number of refugees could rise to a million.

Robert H. Nooter, of the Agency for International Development, said stocks of rice and other foods for feeding the refugees are adequate "for almost any eventuality."

Mr. Nooter, deputy director of AID's Bureau for Supporting Assistance, testified at a hearing of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.

He said the estimate of almost 700,000 refugees "during the past five weeks" as a direct consequence of the North Vietnamese offensive applied to areas of South Vietnam controlled by the government. He said no figures were available on the number in Communist-occupied areas.

As described publicly for the first time in the staff report, the salaries of the Thai irregulars are paid by CIA officials to Thai officers at Udon air base near the Laotian border in northeast Thailand. The method of payment previously has been classified.

In earlier statements, administration spokesmen have said that the Thai units were primarily ethnic Laotians who had volunteered as local forces to fight the Communists in their ancestral homeland. The staff report said, however, that the irregulars were recruited from all over Thailand. An irregular private, according to the report, is paid \$75 a month—three times the salary of a regular Thai private.

Portions of the report that apparently tended to question the voluntary nature of the program were deleted from the version made public.

An example of the intense censorship applied to the staff report was the following paragraph on the Thai presence in Laos:

"At the time of our visit, there were (deleted) Thai irregular infantry battalions in Laos and (deleted) on leave in Thailand. Of the (deleted) in Laos, (deleted) were in (deleted), (deleted) in the (deleted) and (deleted) at (deleted)."

The Thai units, introduced into Laos in 1970, were designated as "volunteers" after Congress adopted an amendment by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., to prohibit U.S. funding of "third country forces" to support the Laos and Cambodian governments. Sen. Fulbright's purpose was to limit further American military and financial commitments in Indochina.

Premier Interviewed

Despite the tight secrecy maintained on all reported of the irregular operations, the report cited a Voice of America interview with Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma. It provided the first and only official statement on the size of the force.

In the Jan. 14 broadcast, Prince Souvanna confirmed that American and Laotian officials had agreed on a "volunteer" force of 25 to 26 battalions to fight in Laos but had been able to raise only about 15. (There are about 400 men in a Thai irregular battalion.)

Prince Souvanna told the VOA interviewer that he hoped to have five or six more battalions recruited for duty by this month. "They can't be called Thai battalions," the prince emphasized. "We must call them volunteer battalions."

Mr. Moore and Mr. Lowenstein reported interviewing two irregulars at training camps in Thailand to find out how they had been recruited.

"One was a private, and he told us that he had volunteered because (deleted). The other was a noncommissioned officer. He told us that (deleted). We were told subsequently in Bangkok that (deleted)."

Introduction of the Thai forces came at a time when the war started going very badly for the Laotian irregulars, who, like their counterparts, are CIA-supervised. Officials in Vietnam, said the staff report, asserted that were it not for the Thais, the strategic CIA base at Long Cheng would have fallen.

There has been a lull in battlefield action on the northern front since Quang Tri City fell a week ago. Both sides have used this time to regroup and resupply, and military sources said the lull helped the South Vietnamese more than the Communists.

To the south in the Central Highlands, the enemy kept up

37 Pakistani POWs Sent Home by India

RAWALPINDI, May 8 (Reuters)—Thirty-seven wounded and sick Pakistani prisoners of war repatriated from India arrived here today aboard an International Red Cross Committee aircraft.

Ninety-nine Pakistanis held prisoner since the end of the Indo-Pakistani war in December have now been sent home. Eighteen sick and wounded Indian prisoners have been returned by the Pakistanis. India holds more than 90,000 Pakistanis, while some 800 Indians are reportedly prisoners in this country.

Report Bares U.S. Plan for Thais in Laos

Funds Set Aside For 25 Battalions

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—To prevent a military defeat in Laos, the United States undertook to finance and organize a 25-battalion expeditionary force of Thai "volunteers" at an estimated yearly cost of \$100 million, according to a heavily-censored Senate staff report released yesterday.

Although the presence of Thai units in Laos officially was acknowledged after press disclosures of their presence, their numbers and costs have been kept secret by U.S. officials in Washington and Pentagon—primarily because of Thai governmental sensitivities.

The Central Intelligence Agency, as well as the Defense and State Departments, spent more than two months clearing the staff report, which was prepared for the Symington subcommittee on security commitments abroad.

The document was riddled with official deletions. It was prepared by two Foreign Relations Committee staff members, James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moore.

The purpose of the report was to give Congress a comprehensive picture of U.S.-financed military activities in Laos, Thailand and Cambodia.

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Premier Interviewed

Despite the tight secrecy maintained on all reported of the irregular operations, the report cited a Voice of America interview with Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma. It provided the first and only official statement on the size of the force.

In the Jan. 14 broadcast, Prince Souvanna confirmed that American and Laotian officials had agreed on a "volunteer" force of 25 to 26 battalions to fight in Laos but had been able to raise only about 15. (There are about 400 men in a Thai irregular battalion.)

Prince Souvanna told the VOA interviewer that he hoped to have five or six more battalions recruited for duty by this month. "They can't be called Thai battalions," the prince emphasized. "We must call them volunteer battalions."

Mr. Moore and Mr. Lowenstein reported interviewing two irregulars at training camps in Thailand to find out how they had been recruited.

"One was a private, and he told us that he had volunteered because (deleted). The other was a noncommissioned officer. He told us that (deleted). We were told subsequently in Bangkok that (deleted)."

Introduction of the Thai forces came at a time when the war started going very badly for the Laotian irregulars, who, like their counterparts, are CIA-supervised. Officials in Vietnam, said the staff report, asserted that were it not for the Thais, the strategic CIA base at Long Cheng would have fallen.

There has been a lull in battlefield action on the northern front since Quang Tri City fell a week ago. Both sides have used this time to regroup and resupply, and military sources said the lull helped the South Vietnamese more than the Communists.

To the south in the Central Highlands, the enemy kept up

37 Pakistani POWs Sent Home by India

RAWALPINDI, May 8 (Reuters)—Thirty-seven wounded and sick Pakistani prisoners of war repatriated from India arrived here today aboard an International Red Cross Committee aircraft.

Ninety-nine Pakistanis held prisoner since the end of the Indo-Pakistani war in December have now been sent home. Eighteen sick and wounded Indian prisoners have been returned by the Pakistanis. India holds more than 90,000 Pakistanis, while some 800 Indians are reportedly prisoners in this country.

Tho Tells Schumann Of Hanoi Peace Plan

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—Le Duc Tho, member of the North Vietnamese Politburo, today paid a courtesy call on French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann.

Mr. Tho, who last week met secretly in Paris with Henry Kissinger, said that in his hour-long meeting he told Mr. Schumann of "the position of our government concerning a peaceful solution of the Vietnam problem." He did not indicate whether he had presented any changes in the North Vietnamese position.



SAIGON ROUND UP—South Vietnamese military police seen in the process of rounding up draft dodgers and deserters in the nation's tense capital over the last weekend.

U.S. Planes Bomb Hanoi Area

(Continued from Page 1)

of any targeting of dikes," he said. He added, however, that the attacking planes may have flown over the dikes going to and from their targets in the Hanoi area.

Asked why the barracks and training area were attacked, Mr. Friedman said the North Vietnamese are training battlefield replacements and the raids thus would have some effect on Hanoi's invasion force.

Was the raid meant to be an object lesson, a newsmen asked? Mr. Friedman replied: "If the other side chose to take it as an object lesson and ceased its invasion we'd be delighted."

Maps indicated that the only military facilities within a 15-mile range of Hanoi were at Son Tay, where American commandos unsuccessfully tried to rescue U.S. prisoners of war in November, 1970, and Hoa Binh, which U.S. intelligence sources said long has been used as a guerrilla training base of Laotians and Thais.

It also was learned that the United States was carrying out a "concerted air assault in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam to destroy war materiel before it could reach forces in the South."

A senior U.S. official said the North Vietnamese were risking movement of supply convoys and tanks in daylight and attempting to repair bridges with cranes. Such moves, he added, were "all indicative of a strong urge to get down to Hanoi before the friendly can organize an effective defense." He called the actions "desperate, suicidal."

The officer said that more than 300 North Vietnamese trucks had been knocked out and several thousand cubic feet of supplies awaiting shipment southward had been destroyed along Highway 1 and 137 in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam during the past few days.

He reported that American planes have knocked out all 20 bridges along Highway 1 in the 30 miles between the northern defense line and the DMZ.

"We've been engaging in a campaign the last week in really denying the North Vietnamese the capability to move stuff down," the officer said.

He told of a 100-truck convoy moving along Highway 17 inside North Vietnam in daylight.

"We really creamed them," he continued. "We destroyed well over half of it before night fell. Then we watched them light up the highway so they couldn't move. We've been up every day since working on the same highway, and we've watched them every night."

Informants said U.S. fighter-bombers have been averaging about 150 strikes per day over North Vietnam.

The informants had no clear idea of North Vietnamese losses in the Quang Tri area. But they spoke of independent regiments having been "decimated" and of at least two North Vietnamese divisions being rendered "combat ineffective."

The two divisions, identified as the 308th and 304th, are said to be in process of reorganizing into one division.

There has been a lull in battlefield action on the northern front since Quang Tri City fell a week ago. Both sides have used this time to regroup and resupply, and military sources said the lull helped the South Vietnamese more than the Communists.

To the south in the Central Highlands, the enemy kept up

13 POWs Killed In Camp Riot in South Vietnam

SAIGON, May 8 (AP)—Thirteen prisoners of war were killed and 56 wounded in a brief weekend rebellion at South Vietnam's largest POW camp, on Phu Quoc Island, government military spokesmen said today.

Two South Vietnamese officers and two guards were reported injured in the disturbance Saturday. They had entered a dormitory to make a check and were attacked by prisoners, the spokesmen reported.

Guards outside fired warning shots but could not stop the disturbance, so they fired on the prisoners, the spokesmen said.

Phu Quoc, 10 miles off the coast in the Gulf of Thailand, houses about 26,000 prisoners of war, almost all of them North Vietnamese.

GI's in Vietnam Total 65,400

SAIGON, May 8 (AP)—The U.S. Command said today that American troop strength in South Vietnam has dropped to 65,400 men, but a buildup of warplanes and men continues in Southeast Asia.

The latest count of in-country troop strength, dated last Thursday, showed a drop of 2,700 troops from the previous week.

Meanwhile, there now are 41,000 men with U.S. Seventh Fleet ships off Vietnam. In addition, Washington reports have said the number of U.S. military men in Thailand will climb to 35,000 or 37,000 from the recent total of 34,000.

pressure on the strategically placed border camps of Pong Keng and Ben Het, northwest of Kontum City. Enemy guns hit the camps and other government positions and scattered ground clashes erupted. Kontum and Pleiku, to the south on Highway 14, are regarded as prime objectives in the enemy thrust into the rugged highlands.

There were other scattered clashes near Saigon. The provincial capital of An Loc, 50 miles north of the capital, took another battering from enemy guns.

South Vietnamese headquarters said overall enemy activity increased slightly in the last 24 hours.

In Cambodia, government troops abandoned the town of Tanh, 58 miles southwest of Phnom Penh, leaving the enemy a corridor more than 20 miles wide from mountain sanctuaries into the Mekong delta of South Vietnam.

The Cambodian High Command deputy spokesman, Maj. Chang Song, said Tanh's garrison fled northward under "intense enemy pressure."

Tanh had been defended by about one battalion until Communist-led forces punched a hole in the Cambodian line last week. Its capture means the major portion of Cambodia's Kapt Province facing the delta region is firmly in enemy hands.

Thai Bases Built Up

BANGKOK, May 8 (AP)—The U.S. Air Force has built up its forces in Thailand in the last few weeks under a mantle of secrecy that has covered air operations here since 1964.

Sources said 2,000 airmen have arrived secretly in Thailand in the last month. Another 3,000 men are due in the near future.

Some are being flown in at night to avoid observation, informants said.

Takhli Air Base, 100 miles north of Bangkok, built at a cost of \$18 million by the U.S. government and closed in 1971 as part of the withdrawal program, has been reactivated.

Some 200 American airmen are engaged in bringing the big base back to operational status for

use by F-4 fighter-bombers. In all 10 more squadrons of warplanes have been ordered to Thailand since the North Vietnamese offensive began March 30.

Besides Takhli, U.S. airmen in Thailand are stationed at Udon, Ubon, Nakorn Phanom and Korat, all in the northeast, and at Utaapao, 90 miles south of Bangkok.

He said his latest peace efforts brought nothing but "domestic replies" from the North Vietnamese.

Noting that many of the arms came on Russian ships, Mr. Nixon said: "We respect the Soviet Union as a great power" but the Soviet Union must recognize America's right to defend its interests.

"Let us—and let all great powers—help our allies only for the purpose of defense."

The United States notified the UN Security Council of the naval action to seal off the Communist ports.

UN Is Notified

"The entrances to the ports of North Vietnam are being mined, commencing 0800 Saigon time May 8, and the mines are set to activate automatically beginning 1800 hours Saigon time May 11," the UN notification said.

Within an hour before Mr. Nixon began his address, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin arrived at the White House to confer with Presidential aides.

In Saigon, U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and Gen. W. Abrams paid an early morning call on President Nguyen Van Thieu to consult with him before Mr. Nixon's address.

Secretary of State William Rogers called in a number of ambassadors from U.S. allies and other nations to inform them of Mr. Nixon's intentions about a half hour before the President went on the air.

The President's address came against a background of growing rumors of possible massive bombing increases, a new allied counter-offensive, a landing of two Marine combat battalions to protect American support troops in the Hué area, and a blockade of Haiphong harbor.

The gravity of the situation was underlined when Mr. Nixon recalled Mr. Rogers from a European trip to attend the meeting today.

Democrats Ask Talks

The situation became so tense that Senate Democrats unanimously voted to seek to have the President meet Senate leaders to brief them about his thinking on how to meet the Communists' ground assault in South Vietnam.

Even some longtime supporters of Mr. Nixon's policy joined in the move. One of them, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said the administration had "miscalculated the nature of this threat" by North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam.

Both Sen. Jackson and Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., said they would oppose the reintroduction of American ground troops—including Marines—into the fighting. Sen. Stennis, however, said he would not object if such a maneuver were directly tied to the safety of U.S. troops who remain in Vietnam.

"We're in need of facts," said Sen. Stennis, who in the past few days has been increasingly pessimistic about South Vietnam's chances.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said a

POW Wives Cite 'Distress' At War Policy

Issue Strongest Criticism of Nixon

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—A national convention of wives and relatives of American prisoners of war adopted yesterday a strongly worded resolution expressing their "distress" at the failure of the Nixon administration to secure the release of their

The resolution, approved by a vote at a meeting of National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, also charged President Nixon's administration with "failing to provide any results worth the 1,573 men as captured or missing."

It called on the administration to "immediately adopt" a policy that will "insure an accounting of the missing men and release of the prisoners of not just the withdrawal of bat troops."

Most Critical Statement

The resolution was the sharpest and most critical statement adopted by the league, a has been a consistent support of the President and his war.

The meeting also selected women, including two critics of the administration, to represent the league at a meeting with Nixon within 10 days to urge him to "what arrangements he has made and is making to gain the release of the men."

Mrs. Stephen Hanson, chairman of the league's board of directors, said she felt the changed attitude was a reflection of "our own frustration, and our anger that this is an election year."

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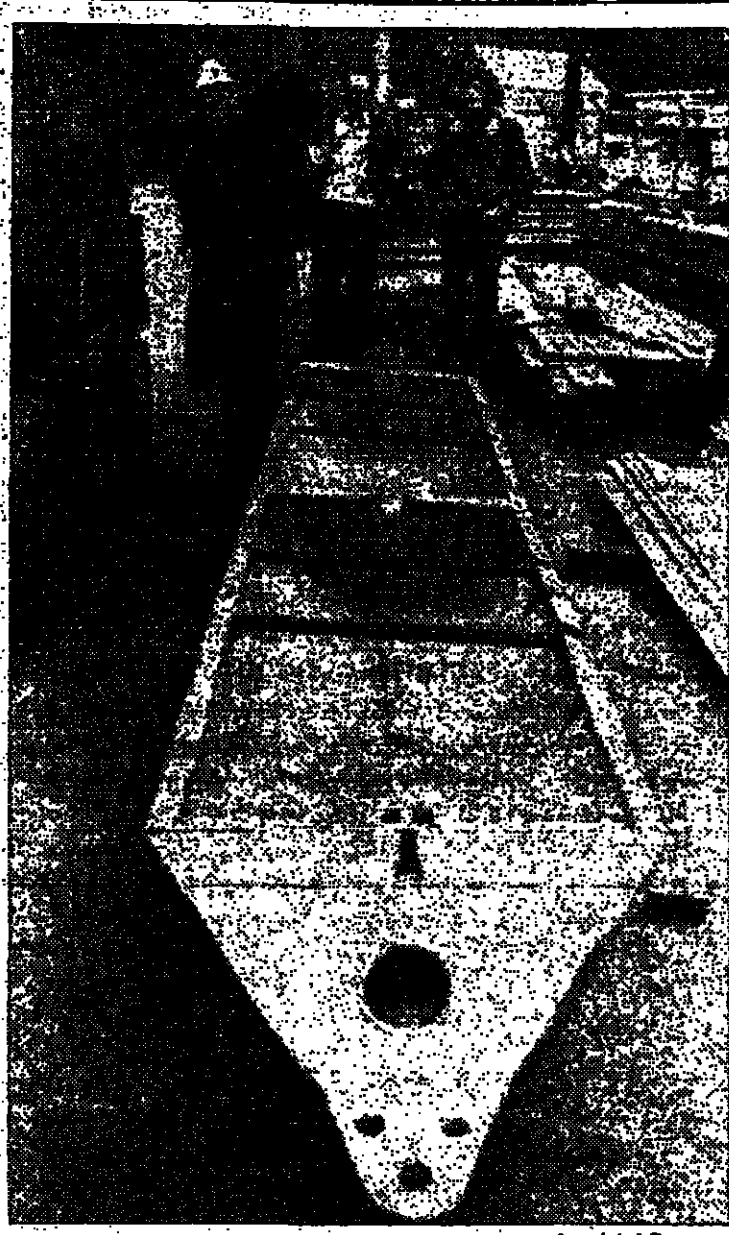
WASHINGTON, May 8 (UPI)—George S. McGovern said here today that opponents were using "last-minute scare tactics" in an attempt to prevent his nomination for the White House. McGovern said that although he was not a radical, his views on abortion, administration and amnesty for draft evaders were not. McGovern said that although he was not a radical, his views on abortion, administration and amnesty for draft evaders were not. McGovern said that although he was not a radical, his views on abortion, administration and amnesty for draft evaders were not.

Wallace Firms
Sen. McGovern went on to the campaign in Nebraska yesterday, speaking with members of the predominantly black church. McGovern said that although he was not a radical, his views on abortion, administration and amnesty for draft evaders were not. McGovern said that although he was not a radical, his views on abortion, administration and amnesty for draft evaders were not.

McGovern and Sen. Humphrey were believed to be running even in Nebraska, far ahead of the nine other candidates on the Democratic ballot. McGovern said that although he was not a radical, his views on abortion, administration and amnesty for draft evaders were not. McGovern said that although he was not a radical, his views on abortion, administration and amnesty for draft evaders were not.

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MINER'S AID—Capsule developed for rescue of trapped miners was shown to newsmen yesterday at Sunshine silver mine in Kellogg, Idaho. A half shell, about 12 feet long and three feet wide, it can transport two men one above the other and easily fits into air shaft of the mine.

U.S. Airlines to Fix Jet Doors To Make Hijackings Harder

By Richard Widkin
NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—In a move to halt the wave of extortion-and-bellout plots, the government will order the nation's airlines to rewire their more than 600 Boeing-727 airplanes so that the rear exit, from which hijackers have been parachuting, cannot be opened in flight. The decision was disclosed by John H. Shaffer, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, in the wake of the \$300,000 hijacking of an Eastern Air Lines Boeing-727. The aerial pirate, described as a Vietnam veteran about 45 years old, jumped from the rear of the plane over Central America before dawn Saturday. No trace of him has been found. Making his disclosure in a telephone interview, Mr. Shaffer said: "All the planes need is a change of circuitry. It shouldn't take any time to finish the engineering. We can't have this sort of thing going on any more."

Under Atlantic Nations' Accord

Opening of Charter Flights to Individuals Seen Possible

By Robert Lindsey
NEW YORK, May 8 (NYT)—The legislation would remove legal barriers that block airlines and travel agents from selling to the general public a type of cut-rate, single-destination charter-flight package tour that has created a travel revolution. Under existing regulations, charter airlines cannot offer such package tours to the general public (that is, other than to clubs and organizations) unless the tours include stops in at least three cities 50 miles or more apart and are of at least a week's duration. U.S. Situation The restrictions were provided largely to protect scheduled airlines. In practice, they have proved so cumbersome that U.S. charter airlines have had little success with package tours. This is in sharp contrast to a travel way-of-life that has developed over the last decade in Europe, where fares on scheduled flights are generally 30 percent higher than they are within America, but where charter-flight package tours are so low that many middle-class people can afford to take two or more foreign vacations a year. Hundreds of thousands of Londoners, for example, fly to the Canary Islands or Mediterranean vacation sites each winter and spend less than \$100 for the whole vacation—jet flight, hotels and meals. In a study of this phenomenon last year, the McDonnell-Douglas Corp. said that inclusive-tour vacations are growing so fast that by September, 1974, more Europeans will be traveling on non-scheduled flights than on scheduled tips. Empty Seats Since its earliest days, commercial air transportation's mainstay has been scheduled service: airplanes that operate by the clock, taking off and landing on a fixed schedule, whether the plane is full or not. In America, travelers have a choice of more than 6,000 scheduled flights a day. Scheduled service contains waste: the empty seats carried when customers do not fill a plane. The cost of flying these

Mine Blaze Dims Rescue Hope in Idaho

Roster of Missing
Is Raised to 58

KELOGG, Idaho, May 8 (AP).—Hopes for the rescue of 58 miners trapped in the Sunshine Mine were dimmed today by the apparent resurgence of an underground fire that already has claimed the lives of 36 men. Marvin Chase, the mine manager, said increased heat and smoke have caused rescue crews to abandon temporarily their work at the 3,000-foot level of the mine-deep mine. Rescue crews had hoped to reach a hoist in the shaft that would allow them to descend to lower levels where it is believed the miners could be found. "We still have a chance to get the hoist going and we still have a chance of getting survivors out, but I can't say I'm as optimistic as I was before," Mr. Chase said. Meanwhile a second rescue effort being carried out by the U.S. Bureau of Mines also was delayed when efforts to lower a rescue capsule down a small air-shaft failed because a compressor proved too large to fit into the work-in area. Mr. Chase said it still was not known where the fire was centered but that intense heat and smoke billowing up the shaft indicated it has flared up again. Earlier, Sunshine officials increased the number of men missing to 58. Mr. Chase said the addition of 11 names to the roll of missing men came after "an exhaustive name-by-name study of the company's personnel list." He said the number of confirmed dead from the fire, which broke out in the mine last Tuesday, remains 36. A power failure and exhaust fan malfunction yesterday also delayed discovery of the fate of the missing men, unheard from since the fire started, and smoke and carbon monoxide gas filled the mine. Mr. Chase said at the time the power loss and malfunction had allowed some buildup of gases near the shaft and dimmed hope of progress before today.

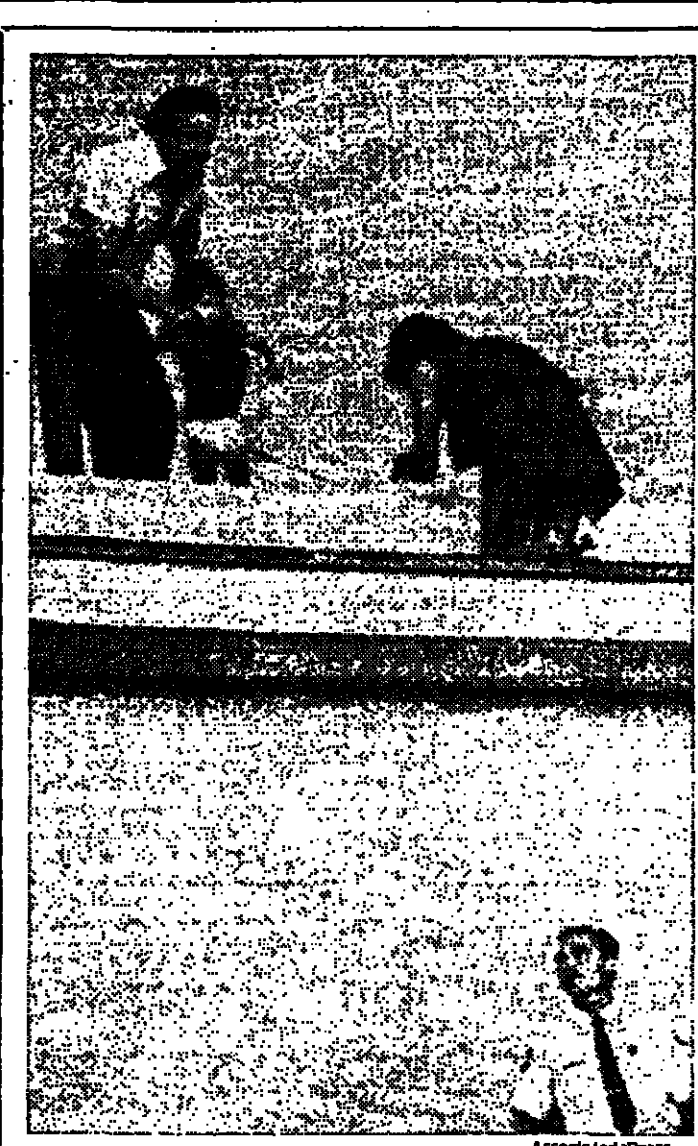
2 Held in Miami In Airline Threat

MIAMI, May 8 (AP).—The FBI said yesterday that it had arrested two men who made telephone threats to destroy National Airlines jets and facilities at Miami International Airport unless the airline paid \$250,000 in ransom. Kenneth W. Whitaker, special agent in charge of the Miami FBI office, identified the suspects as Leonard Kaiser Holiday, 28, and Eric Franklin Yates, 20. An FBI spokesman said that the threats were made between midnight Saturday and 1 p.m. yesterday. He refused to elaborate. Both men were held in the Dade County Jail in lieu of \$10,000 bond each, the spokesman said.

USAF Rushes Development Of Rocket to Counter MiG-23

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, May 8 (NYT).—Pentagon officials say that the Air Force is rushing to develop an air-to-air missile capable of knocking down the high-flying Soviet MiG-23 jet. On at least three occasions over the last several months, MiG-23s have flown over Israeli territory on reconnaissance missions, with Israeli interceptors powerless to do anything about it, the officials said. "We don't like the idea of allowing the Russians a free reconnaissance ride over our units, as they have had over Israeli positions, if we can do something about it," one Pentagon official said. The modification and tests of the new missile should be completed in about a year, Defense Department sources say. Whether the weapon will then be provided to Israel or kept exclusively for American use has not been decided. The Air Force recently awarded a \$13-million contract to General Dynamics Corp. to modify an existing missile to permit it to operate effectively at the high altitudes—70,000 to 80,000 feet—at which the MiG-23 flies. The contract announcement spoke only of an "advanced development guidance program" without providing any hint of the purpose or weapon involved in the program. However, qualified military sources say that the project is called the High Altitude Intercept Missile. Under Air Force direction, General Dynamics is to modify a standard missile that was originally designed to allow fast-moving aircraft to destroy enemy ground radar. The modifications would enable the missile to go after aircraft operating in the thin atmosphere above 70,000 feet. Special Techniques Sources said that, at such altitudes, special guidance and aerodynamic techniques are required to maneuver against an aircraft, particularly one moving at more than three times the speed of sound, or about 2,000 miles an hour. The missile being modified for the task is about 14 feet long, weighs more than 1,000 pounds and carries about 200 pounds of high explosives. The MiG-23 is believed to have been designed primarily as an interceptor to shoot down high-altitude American strategic bombers like the B-70. But when the United States shelved the B-70 in favor of low-altitude bombing with the modified B-52 and the Russian began modifying the MiG-23 with down-looking radar and with an air-to-air missile. The four Soviet-piloted MiG-23s that were introduced into Egypt a year ago have been used exclusively as reconnaissance planes, however. Most of their missions are flown along the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal and over the Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. On at least one occasion, two of the planes flew over the Israeli coastline near Haifa and twice



ROOF-TOP DRAMA—Rev. John Graf holding one- and-a-half-year-old Freddy Lawson and coaxing the boy's mother, Mary Lawson, from fifth story roof of Phoenix, Ariz., building Sunday where she had been threatening to jump for over an hour. The minister grabbed her when she reached out to the boy and pulled her back to safety. The patrolman (lower right) also helped talk the woman, who was very despondent over her marital problems, out of jumping.

USA Rushes Development Of Rocket to Counter MiG-23

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Castro Starts Visit to Algeria; His First to an Arab Country

ALGIERS, May 8 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived here today for his first visit to an Arab country. He flew in from Conakry on the second stage of a tour of African and East European countries which will take him later to the Soviet Union. Algerian President Houari Boumedienne headed a welcoming party which included leaders of the government, the National Liberation Front (FLN) and the Council of the Revolution, Algeria's supreme body. The visit, expected to last 10 days, comes as a climax to a publicity campaign by press and party, which included large photographs of the Cuban leader displayed prominently in the main thoroughfares and in the newspapers. Algerians have been exhorted to give "the great Castro an exemplary welcome." Revolutionary Solidarity Newspapers have placed the accent on a meeting of two revolutionary fronts and have developed the theme of solidarity between revolutionary states. "Today, two strong revolutions meet," declared the government daily newspaper, El Moudjahid. Mr. Castro arrived from a six-day visit to Guinea, where he stepped for the first time on the African continent. He received a warm welcome during his tour of the West African, Marxist-led country, according to Radio Conakry. The radio reported that Mr. Castro signed a final communiqué with President Sékou Touré before leaving, but it did not reveal the details of the communiqué.

Pravda Charges Israel Puts Foes In Mental Homes

MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI).—Israeli police suppress dissidents by putting them in mental hospitals, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said today. A Pravda article headlined "Israel—A Police State," said "Zionist top leaders respond with ruthless reprisals to protests against Israel's militarist course and the system of apartheid which reduces Arabs and so-called 'Black Jews' to the position of 'second-class citizens'." Pravda said, "Police are also using such means of suppressing dissidents as putting them in mental hospitals." The party newspaper said this happened to a man named Aton Grossfeld, who protested against the 38th Zionist congress. Russian dissidents have alleged that the Soviet Union uses psychiatric hospitals to suppress political dissent. The government newspaper, Izvestia, has denied the allegations.

Sadat in Libya After Tunis Visit

CAIRO, May 8 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat arrived in Tripoli, Libya, this afternoon from Tunis, the Middle East News Agency reported. Earlier today, the Egyptian president told a special session of the Tunisian National Assembly that the Arabs are stronger now than before 1967. Mr. Sadat wound up this three-day visit to Tunis by saying that his country had undertaken numerous diplomatic and political initiatives to try to solve the Middle East problem. He emphasized the ineffectiveness of the United Nations and the efforts of the Big Four powers.

Quake Shakes Bulgaria

VIENNA, May 8 (Reuters).—Three earth tremors shook parts of western Bulgaria today, toppling chimneys, cracking masonry and reaching an intensity of 4.3 on the Richter scale. There were no reported casualties.

WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPE'S & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
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Stumbling Block

The prospect of further heavy bloodshed in South Vietnam and of a dangerous new escalation of the Indochina conflict—including the possible reintroduction of some American fighting men—places a heavy burden on leaders of every nation involved to leave no stone unturned in the effort to achieve a negotiated settlement.

It is by no means clear that the two sides are as far apart as the American delegate indicated when the United States and South Vietnam broke off the public Paris peace talks last Thursday. The United States has indicated a willingness to discuss the Communist demand for some kind of coalition arrangement in Saigon in advance of the elections to which both sides are committed. The Communists in turn deny that they seek a "monopoly of political control" in South Vietnam. The Viet Cong delegate in Paris, Mrs. Binh, reiterated last week that her side would accept members of the present Saigon regime as well as representatives of other non-Communist elements in a proposed "three-segment government of national concord."

A principal stumbling block to agreement appears to be allied resistance to the long-standing Communist demand for immediate

resignation of President Thieu, who has become a symbol of military resistance with his resolute commitment to the "four no's"—no land concession, no Communist political parties in South Vietnam, no neutrality and no coalition.

President Thieu had already offered to step down one month before elections in the context of proposals put forward by the United States in secret talks last year. Secretary of State Rogers last February indicated that the United States was "flexible" on the timing of a Thieu resignation. Why not now?

With his government enjoying only the dubious loyalty of its people, his military forces retreating and his country faced with interminable civil war, it seems apparent that the greatest service President Thieu could render South Vietnam would be voluntarily to step aside for a less intransigent leader. There are able men waiting in the wings who are in a far better position to rally South Vietnam's substantial but fragmented non-Communist elements for the essential political confrontation with the Communists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Crime of Genocide

Determined that such horrors as Hitler's deliberate and systematic attempt to destroy an entire people will never be repeated with impunity, the UN General Assembly on Dec. 11, 1948, unanimously affirmed that "genocide is a crime under international law." Two years later the Assembly unanimously approved the text of a Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

The Genocide Convention has been in force now for more than two decades. It has been ratified by 75 nations—but not by the U.S. government, which was the prime mover of the original resolutions.

This American delinquency is a national disgrace. It impedes the development of international law, to which the United States has long been committed, and raises disturbing questions at home and abroad about American devotion to human justice. The

opposition, which so far has blocked Senate ratification of the convention, is based, as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has noted, on irrational, self-deprecating fears "...as if genocide were rampant in the United States and this nation could not afford to have its action examined by international organs—as if our Supreme Court would lose its collective mind and make of the treaty something it is not—as if we as a people don't trust ourselves and our society."

Prodded by a bipartisan coalition led by Sens. Javits, Scott, Church and Proxmire, 51 senators have signed an appeal to bring the convention to the floor for a vote. It is inconceivable that the Senate once more will pass up this opportunity to reaffirm principles so rooted in American law and the American conscience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Diplomatic Impotence

For the Americans, the suspension of the Paris conference is a failure. It means that Kissinger did not obtain from Brezhnev what he expected. It was with an appalling confession of diplomatic impotence that the State Department completed William Porter's remarks in Paris on the new interruption of the negotiation with Hanoi, resumed a week earlier. Charles Bray annihilated the hope for "a Kissinger surprise" nourished by many Americans. The stalemate is now total and is morally aggravated, for American public opinion and for President Nixon's prestige, by the agonizing idea that, if the Americans did not obtain anything from Le Duc Tho, it was because Kissinger had obtained nothing, or much less than what he appeared willing to suggest, from Brezhnev in Moscow. Should this idea become conviction, which is bound to happen if Giam's troops push on in their military advance in Vietnam, the consequences might prove disastrous. In short, "brinkmanship" prevails on both sides.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Romanian Visit of Mrs. Meir

Mrs. Meir's visit to Romania is both unusual and mysterious. It is mysterious because one does not know how far the Romanian government—a specialist in delicate mediation—is prepared to get involved, and because it is not known whether its initiative was approved or disapproved by Moscow. Will the Romanian government's good offices—if good offices are intended—be more successful than those of the four Western powers or of the four African chiefs of state? The previous failures advise caution, but the nearness of the Russian-American summit may bring the Israelis and Egyptians to make an effort out of fear of having a solution imposed from abroad.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Discontent in Burundi

Discontent is to be expected in a country which is perhaps the most densely populated in Africa and lacks resources and economic prospects. The tribal structure of Burundi, even though modified by colonial rule, was entirely unsuited to modern Africa. The difficulty is to find what to put in its place. Here a small country like Burundi is at a disadvantage compared with its rich western neighbor, Zaire, or the comparatively rich and well-organized Tanzania to the east.

—From the Times (London).

Showdown in Vietnam

This week will show whether the North Vietnamese can exploit the potential winning situation they have created. If the South, with massive American air support, can rally enough to prevent this, there will be a real chance that at the worst, complete disaster in the present campaign can be averted, and at the best, that further major losses, including that of Hanoi, can be prevented.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

North African Unity

The three countries of the Maghreb—Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia—this year have shown greater signs of getting together. The recent visit of President Boumedienne to Tunisia has been the most positive step. It is logical the three should be looking for closer ties. All were colonized by France, which left similar linguistic, educational and administrative legacies. They are of course bound by the Mediterranean, by ethnic ties, and by being neighbors. There is acceptance now that the differences can be tolerated, not challenged. It is in the economic field—with Morocco drawn further in—that the basis for unity will be forged.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 9, 1897
WASHINGTON—An important conference was held at the White House yesterday between the President, Secretary Gage and Mr. Jordan, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, concerning gold exports and the slow but steady growth of gold shipments abroad. Under the existing law there is no protection for the government against an assault on the reserve. It is the opinion of Treasury officials that the present gold is being made by speculators, finding the U.S. the cheapest and most profitable market to obtain gold.

Fifty Years Ago

May 9, 1922
PARIS—Strong sentiment has been developed at the convention of the National League for Women Voters which has been in session at Baltimore in favor of a pronouncement that all war is illegal and that any nation taking the initiative in warring with another shall be outlawed by all other nations. This is an instance of meritorious idealism. If the object aimed at could be practically realized, it would be the simplest of all means of ending the world with a thorough and a lasting peace.



Scorch Their Earth

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—American bombing and shelling since 1966 have produced 31 million craters in South Vietnam. That is the estimate of a scholarly study published in this month's Scientific American. It is a figure so breathtaking that one must pause a moment to take it in: 31 million craters. On the land surface of a country the size of Missouri.

The study is by Prof. Arthur H. Westing of Windham College and E.W. Pfeiffer of the University of Montana. They previously did an extensive report on the effects of herbicides in Vietnam. Their new study considers the long-term environmental impact of explosives. It is based on official figures, interviews and surveys on the ground in Vietnam and from helicopters.

Definitive Indictment
There is a suitably methodical, dispassionate tone to the report. But some who read it will not be able to remain detached. They will find in its charts and calm words a definitive indictment of American policy in Vietnam.

These are some of the findings:
● From 1968 through 1971, U.S. forces used 26 billion pounds of explosives in Indochina. That is twice what the United States used in all theaters in World War II.
● Of those 26 billion pounds, 21 billion were exploded in South Vietnam. That amounts to 497 pounds per acre of the country, or 1215 pounds for every inhabitant.

● The bombs and shells are estimated by the study to have left 21 million craters in South Vietnam, displaced 2.75 million cubic yards of earth and sprayed fragments over 26 million acres of the countryside.
The talk of acres and displaced earth cannot really evoke the human tragedy of Vietnam: the displaced and crippled people. But every so often Professors Westing and Pfeiffer offer a first-hand observation that gives human meaning to their statistics.

In the Mekong Delta they saw four-year-old craters in what had been rice paddies, the craters were deep in water, had tall reeds in them and were useless for rice growing. The valuable forests of Vietnam, they write, have been bombed so intensively that the trees are spotted with pieces of metal. That makes the trees rot. When they are out for lumber, sawmill operators try to chop the metal fragments out by hand but cannot find them all, many saw blades are ruined.
If anything, the report probably understates the total impact of American bombing. It covers only the seven years from 1966 through 1971, and some of the most intensive bombing has come this year.

The study concludes that there will be severe and long-lasting effects on the ecology of Vietnam: land erosion, destruction of farmland and forests, increased breeding of mosquitoes, seepage of salt water into fresh and so on. It will be extremely difficult to undo the effects, the authors say. They note that craters from World War I are still visible at Verdun.

The striking thing disclosed is not only the immense volume of American ordnance used in this war but the proportion of it used inside South Vietnam. In that small country, the one we are supposedly there to save, we have employed explosives with the energy of 363 Hiroshima nuclear bombs.

What we have done in Vietnam, then, is to follow a scorched earth policy. But it has not been our earth that we have destroyed, or usually our people that we have risked. We have done most

of our destroying from a distance. It has been a policy of Scorch Their Earth.

In this column recently I wrote that the bombing of Vietnam showed the United States to be today, the most dangerous and destructive power on earth. Some readers found the statement outrageous. I think the Scientific American report confirms its truth.

New Blow Feared

After publication of these estimated figures on bombing and shelling, surely there can no longer be any argument about destructiveness. No other country comes close to what the United States has done in the last few years. As for being dangerous, at this moment informed people in London and Washington and elsewhere are deeply fearful that

an insecure President, facing defeat, may strike some terrible and perilous blow—not to prevent the defeat but to save his pride with revenge.

It is painful for countries, as for individuals, to face the truth about themselves. But there is no way for the United States to rebuild its self-confidence or its reputation without facing the truth about what we have done in Vietnam.

Of course there are those who dismiss concern about our policy in Vietnam as the glib feelings of sentimental liberals. To wage that kind of war, they say, shows strength in a practical world. I think it shows weakness. A policy of mass destruction appeals to friends and wounds ourselves. Those who still favor that policy, after all that has happened, are the truly irrational men.

The 1968 'Understanding'

By Daniel I. Davidson

WASHINGTON.—When the heavy fighting resumed in South Vietnam several weeks ago, the administration began harping on the allegation that the North Vietnamese had violated the understanding they had entered into with the United States in October, 1968. The clear implication has been that the United States has kept its word while Hanoi has not. The facts are that it was President Nixon who first repudiated and breached the understanding.

The military terms of the understanding which led to the stopping of the bombing of the North Vietnamese have been referred to by officials of the Johnson and Nixon administrations and are not in dispute on this side of the water. The United States was to stop its bombing and naval bombardment north of the DMZ. Hanoi was to refrain from indiscriminate attacks on the major cities of South Vietnam and from infiltrating or attacking through the DMZ. The clear implication has been that American reconnaissance flights over its territory would continue.

In May of 1970, shortly after he had sent American troops into Cambodia, President Nixon in four days sent over 500 planes to raid the North. It was officially described as a "protective reaction" necessary for the defense of our reconnaissance flights. Supply dumps were hit. U.S. credibility was strained since Secretary of Defense Laird had just stated that the understanding had "been fairly well lived up to by Hanoi" and that "our aerial reconnaissance has been interfered with only rarely."

In November, 1970, another series of heavy American attacks on the North was again officially described as "protective reaction."

The actual purpose of the raids became apparent when officials indicated there had been an enemy buildup outside South Vietnam and called attention to President Nixon's oft-stated threats to take "strong and effective measures if the enemy took advantage through increased military action" of his program of gradually withdrawing American troops. Secretary Laird testified that the air attacks were "a signal that we would not tolerate the setting aside of the understanding." Again the claim was made that the United States was carrying out its part of the understanding.

On Dec. 10, 1970, President Nixon referred to "another understanding (in addition to the one concerning reconnaissance) with regard to the bombing of North Vietnam." The "understanding," which he asserted he was "re-stating," was that if North Vietnamese forces "increased the level of fighting in South Vietnam" as American troops were withdrawn he would retaliate by ordering the bombing of North Vietnam.

The President attempted to conceal his repudiation of the 1968 understanding by verbal sleight of hand. He used the term "understanding" to declare unilaterally that if North Vietnam took certain actions which did not violate the negotiated understanding, he would order bombing. The negotiated understanding had allowed the continuation of the war while the talks continued. Despite certain inhibitions each side was permitted to seek military victory.

President Nixon was now stating that if the North Vietnamese threatened his Vietnamization program by raising the level of military activity or other wise refusing to acquiesce in their defeat he would resume the bombing.

This was finally acknowledged by Secretary Rogers on Dec. 23, 1970. He admitted that no understanding had been reached with the North Vietnamese which prohibited them from interfering with the Vietnamization program. "Obviously," said the Secretary of State, "it couldn't be part of the understanding. At the time the understanding was reached there wasn't any Vietnamization program."

Enemy Warned

The President did what he threatened. Bombing reached a peak during five days in December, 1971, when over 1,000 strikes were made against the North. The enemy was warned that continued efforts to achieve a significant buildup of supplies would result in further attacks. However, such a buildup did not violate the negotiated understanding.

There are strong indications that Nixon administration officials believe the negotiated understanding was a bad deal for the United States. They may or may not be correct. But the crucial point is that after painstaking negotiations, the word of the United States was given. This administration had no right to dishonor it. Having done so, for it to charge North Vietnam with violating the understanding is the purest hypocrisy.

Daniel I. Davidson was a member of the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks which negotiated the 1968 understanding. This article is from the special features section of The New York Times.

Mistake in Vietnam

When President Nixon told 200 influential Texans that a Communist victory in Vietnam would cause the office of the presidency to "lose respect" in the eyes of the world and that he would "not let that happen" (NYT, May 9), was he not really saying that he cannot admit that he has made a mistake?
JOHN BIENFANG, Modena, Italy.

Some Tough Questions On Vietnam

By W. F. Buckley

NEW YORK.—What I know is: Why has known so little? Why is misjudged so gravely? the questions, at this critically, without prejudging any future right to give a

One week ago the "F" of the United States to the entire country and the world that the invasion of Vietnam would be repudiated that was the solid judgment of Gen. Abrams.

Today the South Vietnamese are almost everywhere in the millions of pounds of war munitions to dump over Vietnam and much of Vietnam appear to be related to stopping the Vietnamese offensive ground atomic explosion. Another province's another test of the but refugees swarm out of the in such numbers as the 6 did during the 1950s. The Japanese, the South Vietnamese apart, wholehearted divisions become more than journalistic. Why didn't we? Anticipate it? Warn again?

Case Against Nixon

There are many cases made against President Nixon but let us confine ourselves to one that says simply: What experience, with his knowledge the down times his great ventilated an optimism, proved to be inopportune point of being made, when he do to overhaul the by which he got his

Is it the fault of Gen. A. who was there before? For Nixon was elected? What nature of Abrams' mission was it on the moral a South Vietnamese who wrong? If so, why did it wrong? Did he make allowances, in his estimate the moral factor? If not? Did the Defense Department probe the matter, or accept the estimates of the mander in the field? Did CIA contribute to the east? When, early in Mr. Nixon's the CIA advised that Vietnam would not work, war arguments counted, and if when, asking, what argument was that?

Or was it the military side of North Vietnam that was estimated? The President us that it was last October we discovered that the was preparing for a offensive. Indeed: Did we know what scale the enemy preparing? Did our intelligence services perform usefully? we weigh the amount of most being off-loaded in West? Did we the nature of the military? If the answer to these would be put? Did we our defenses, given the status, completely?

There are many things focused upon in the next having to do with the sequences of what is in Vietnam, but one of the is the dumbfoundment of our calculation have been made to our Nicholas I, confidently the court that the navy would knock out the three weeks.

How Many Mistakes

How many other mistakes, miscalculations, have we are we relying on? As we sat in Helsinki playing have we proceeded on the of information put together the same people who put the information on? When Thieu has gotten around to a couple of generals. Do we ever fire general McGovern points out that though we have only as many men under arms days as we had during the of World War II, never we have as many high officers now as then. How Lincoln occasionally necessary to change his why is it we haven't?

Do we ever ramp up intelligence? What about the State? I meant? And of course the There are a lot of people after assimilating the South Vietnam and the vision of those South Vietnamese who fought because we were on network IV that we never let them go doing going to ask the hard questions, and they are to spare the Army. Indeed may very well not spend commander-in-chief, and so sure they should.

Blast Hurts 38 As Apollo-16 Is Defueled

San Diego Accident Leaves Craft Intact

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 8 (AP)—Thirty-eight persons were hospitalized, most of them for observation, because of fumes inhaled after an explosion yesterday as the Apollo-16 spacecraft was being defueled at North Island Naval Air Station, the Navy said.

The command module arrived here Friday aboard the aircraft carrier *Thetis*, which plucked it from the Pacific recovery area at the end of the Apollo-16 mission.

Donald Coleman, a North American Rockwell technician taking part in the defueling operation, was the most seriously injured, suffering a right-knee fracture and bruises, a spokesman said. The injured included civilian and military workers taking part in the defueling, as well as spectators with access to the hangar where the spacecraft was stored, the Navy said. All were reported to be in satisfactory condition.

A spokesman at the hospital said those persons inhaling fumes from the fuel, nitrogen tetroxide, would be held 24 to 48 hours, as recommended by National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials. None would be available for comment during that time, the hospital said.

The blast left a three-inch scar on the command module's heat shield, but there apparently was no other damage, said Hector Rodriguez, project engineer for NASA.

Debris was scattered more than 200 feet from the blast site, and three aircraft in the hangar were slightly damaged.

Dick Barton of North American Rockwell, builder of the spacecraft, said the blast apparently was caused by a pressure buildup in equipment being used in defueling the craft.

The fuel had been taken from the craft, and its tanks were being flushed with freon at the time of the blast, he said.

Investigating teams from NASA and North American Rockwell began studying the blast area last night.

Communications Is Papal Theme

VATICAN CITY, May 8 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI said today that a "ceaseless flood" of ideas, images and opinions by newspapers, magazines, television and radio makes it difficult for modern man to separate the truth from the false.

"Every fact has its truth," the Pope said, "but even a straight and simple fact can have many angles, so it is not always easy to grasp the truth of it in its entirety."

The Pope's message, prepared for World Communications Day Sunday, said that modern man's attitudes, judgments, allegiances and antagonisms were heavily influenced by the mass media. This, he said, imposed two duties on communicators: to adhere as much as possible to fact and one on individual readers or listeners to exercise critical judgment and to keep an open mind.

Swedish King On Bonn Visit

BONN, May 8 (UPI)—King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden started a three-day state visit to Bonn today, the first visit to Germany by a Swedish monarch since 1908, when his father visited Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin.

The Swedish king is 85, and in order to minimize the strain on him, ceremonial and official engagements were kept to a minimum.

His visit returns a state visit paid to Sweden last June by West German President Gustav Heinemann, who greeted King Gustav when he arrived at Bonn's Wahn Airport at 2 p.m.

Ceylon to Be Republic

COLOMBO, May 8 (AP)—Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the prime minister, announced today that Ceylon will become a republic May 22, a date chosen by the island's astrologers to be auspicious within the British Commonwealth for the time being.

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Apollo-16 capsule (right), minutes after explosion Sunday at San Diego Naval Base.

Recovered From Heart Problem

'Retread' Slayton Eyes U.S.-Soviet Orbit

By Lawrence K. Altman

HOUSTON, May 8 (UPI)—

Donald K. (Deke) Slayton, whose burst of abnormal heartbeats made him the only astronaut among the original seven ineligible to fly in space, is now studying Russian at the age of 48, in hopes of piloting a possible Russian-American joint space mission that could be launched no earlier than 1975.

Mr. Slayton's chief ambition of flying in space died when he was grounded for the heartbeat disorder a decade ago. But his goal is now alive because he was given a medical "A.O.K." just before the Apollo-16 flight.

Mr. Slayton was dealt a devastating blow in 1962, just two months before he was slated to become America's second man to orbit earth. He was scrubbed because of an abnormal heart rhythm that doctors first detected during training for the Mercury flight.

Just what caused Mr. Slayton's heart to unpredictably beat in spurts of an irregular rhythm called atrial fibrillation has stumped just about every leading American cardiologist. Mr. Slayton and Dr. Charles A. Berry, the astronauts' chief physician. In separate interviews here, they said that the test pilot's abnormal rhythm has disappeared over the last two years almost as mysteriously as it came on.

Common Problem

Atrial fibrillation is a common medical problem. It generally results as a complication of advanced arteriosclerosis and less commonly from thyroid disorders. But doctors excluded those conditions in Mr. Slayton's case.

"I had something other people didn't," Mr. Slayton said. After he was dropped, Mr. Slayton took on the job of chief astronaut.

Mr. Slayton said he has exercised vigorously every day during his grounding because "I never gave up hope" of regaining flight status and achieving his dream of flying in space.

So dogged was Mr. Slayton's perseverance in exploring every imaginable avenue to "do what I was trained to do" that the astronaut even offered himself as a subject for an experimental research subject to study the physiological effects of weightlessness.

"Once people finally decided space flight was here to stay, I kept figuring they might want to run a medical experiment on someone who had something unusual on them and that I'd be a prime candidate," Mr. Slayton said.

Mr. Slayton is beginning to learn Russian, he said, "I am doing whatever little things I can to get a lead" to be a prime candidate for the proposed Russian-American joint space mission.

Mrs. Meir Tells Aides Of Romanians' Views

JERUSALEM, May 8 (UPI)—Premier Golda Meir summoned her cabinet today to hear a report on her recent trip to Romania.

Political sources said the special cabinet session was decided on by Mrs. Meir yesterday following her return from four days of talks with Romanian leaders. A joint Israeli-Romanian communiqué following the visit underscored the standing for peaceful settlement of outstanding international issues, and urged "the continuation of efforts toward a peaceful settlement of [the Arab-Israeli] conflict."

Mrs. Meir told newsmen the Romanians wanted peace in the Middle East, although they did not want to act as mediators in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Political sources said this was the message she had for her ministers.

Oman Planes Attack S. Yemen Gun Posts

MUSCAT, May 8 (Reuters)—The Sultanate of Oman's air force bombed gun positions in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen over the weekend after Yemeni fire had killed six Omani soldiers, the Omani Defense Department announced here.

The department accused South Yemeni forces of firing mortars and machine guns for one and a half days across the border at an Omani fort in Bahari, a frontier post about 80 miles inland from the Indian Ocean.

ian-American joint flight—his only prospect of a space flight.

Crews for the last Apollo flight to the moon next December and the earth-orbiting Skylab flights next year, which are designed to study the physiology of man in space, were selected months ago when Mr. Slayton still was grounded, and when his heart rhythm problem had not been completely resolved.

When electrocardiograms recorded a pattern of atrial fibrillation, Mr. Slayton said he was conscious of just "a little erratic pulsation in my neck." He added that at worst it was "irritating" and that it never interfered with his physical activity. In fact, for reasons that cardiologists cannot explain, Mr. Slayton, unlike other patients with the disorder, could make his heart rhythm revert to normal simply by exercising.

Space agency doctors did not consider the abnormal rhythm a contra-indication to fly aboard the Mercury capsule. Dr. Berry and Mr. Slayton said, but other space agency administrators grounded him because, at that time, they were uncertain how severely weightlessness might aggravate the astronaut's heart problem.

"We played all kinds of games," Mr. Slayton said as he described how he selectively eliminated every factor known to precipitate the abnormal beats.

"I quit smoking, stopped drink-

Alvin Goldstein Dies; Trapped Leopold and Loeb

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., May 8 (AP)—Alvin Goldstein, 70, who at age 22 won a Pulitzer Prize for reporting that helped solve the Leopold-Loeb murder-kidnap case, died Saturday in a hospital here.

Mr. Goldstein had lived in Larkspur, north of San Francisco, since retiring from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch four years ago.

He and James W. Mulroy shared the prize in 1935 when they were reporters for the Chicago Daily News and covered the kidnap-murder of Bobby Franks, 14.

They located classmates of Nathan Leopold, and learned that he had owned a portable typewriter. They found samples of writing from the machine which matched that of the ransom note to Franks's parents. The typewriter was later found in a bag on Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, a friend, were convicted of the crime.

Mr. Goldstein soon moved to the Post-Dispatch, for which he worked more than 40 years, mostly as the paper's New York correspondent.

Jean Reti Forbes

ATHENS, Ga., May 8 (AP)—Internationally known pianist Jean Reti Forbes, associate professor of piano at the University of Georgia, died Sunday after a long illness. Canadian-born Mrs. Forbes was first married to Austrian composer and musicologist Rudolph Reti. After his death she married artist W. Stanton Forbes.

GM to Recall, Repair 350,000 Vega Models

DETROIT, May 8 (AP)—General Motors Corp. announced today that it is recalling 350,000 Chevrolet Vegas to correct a problem that could cause the throttle to stick partially open.

The recall, involving 1971 and 1972 models equipped with single-barrel carburetors, is a substantial proportion of all Vegas built since production of the subcompact began in the fall of 1971.

Russia Told Britain Deplores Expulsion

LONDON, May 8 (Reuters)—Britain today told the Soviet Union that it deeply deplored the expulsion of London Times correspondent David Bonavia from Moscow.

Sir Thomas Brimelow, a deputy under secretary at the Foreign Office, described the expulsion order as "unjustified and unjustifiable."

ing coffee and gave up cocktails among other things," for periods of six weeks—all without success in averting bursts of the rhythm.

To exclude serious causes of the problem and to get Mr. Slayton back on flight status, Dr. Berry said that he had outlined a series of medical tests including one called heart catheterization. Heart catheterization involves putting a thin tube in an artery in the arm or leg and threading it back into the heart. Dr. Berry said the tests were not done then because:

"NASA management decided it wasn't worthwhile because the test involved some risk but more because officials had already made a decision which they felt was best for the program and they did not want to reverse it."

Mr. Slayton said: "It was a political not a medical decision." Then Mr. Slayton's attacks of atrial fibrillation became more frequent. So with Dr. Berry's guidance, Mr. Slayton consulted Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, who suggested trial doses of a drug called quinidine to convert the rhythm to normal. This was successful.

Stopped Drugs

Ordinarily, patients with atrial fibrillation must take drugs like quinidine every day to prevent recurrence of the abnormal rhythm. But because Mr. Slayton said he thought he could not regain solo flying status if he took a medication, he stopped taking quinidine without consulting a doctor. Since then, his rhythm has remained normal without benefit of the pills.

"Nobody understands why," Mr. Slayton said. Nevertheless, his prospects for regaining flight status brightened. With NASA's approval, Dr. Berry arranged for the catheterization and other heart tests to be done at the Mayo Clinic, in Rochester, Minn.

A key factor in deciding to do the tests then and not several years before, Dr. Berry said, was that the catheterization technique had been refined in the interval to the point where it posed much less risk to a patient.

Now, Mr. Slayton says he is realistic about his prospects of piloting a proposed Russian-American flight.

"Eligibility is an improvement of where I've been. But even if the flight is agreed upon it doesn't necessarily mean I'd get it."

S. Africa Orders A Douglas-Home To Leave Country

JOHANNESBURG, May 8 (Reuters)—Mark Douglas-Home, editor of a controversial issue of the Witwatersrand University student newspaper, today was told to leave South Africa by midnight Wednesday.

The 21-year-old nephew of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, was served with a police notice informing him that his temporary residence permit would expire by that date.

The recent issue of the paper provoked a storm in Parliament, plus demands from the Afrikaner press for the editor's deportation. A front-page cartoon showed a naked boy looking into a toilet bowl and asking: "Fardon me, are you the prime minister?"

Mr. Douglas-Home went into hiding over the weekend following death threats against him. Yesterday, he said that he would meet security police today and expected to be told to leave the country. The notice was handed to him at police headquarters here in the presence of a senior British consular official.

On NATO Inspection

BODØ, Norway, May 8 (Reuters)—Gen. William Westmoreland, U.S. Army chief of staff, left here for the Netherlands tonight after a three-day visit during which he inspected military installations on NATO's northern flank.

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Soviet Allows New Exodus Of Germans

Reported Decision Affects Ethnic Group

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI)—Soviet authorities quietly permitted more than 1,200 ethnic Germans to be repatriated to West Germany last year and are expected to allow even more to emigrate this year, according to well placed sources here.

This largely unpublished friendly gesture to the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt, following years of Soviet refusal to deal with West German requests for repatriation, is described as a by-product of the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty signed in August, 1970.

West German officials have denied that a recent disclosure of the Soviet move was timed to help the Brandt government achieve ratification of the treaty this week but other diplomats see a connection.

As the treaty debate approached, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel announced in Bonn on April 13, after meeting with Valentin Falin, the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, that the Kremlin was prepared to grant exit visas to 700 ethnic Germans living in the Soviet Union.

Russians Concerned

The Russians, watching the ratification process with obvious concern because of the importance of the treaty to the Kremlin's policy in Central Europe, have coupled warnings of consequences if ratification fails with measures designed to make Soviet-German cooperation seem more attractive to legislators in Bonn.

Evidently out of fear of complicating the Brandt government's campaign on behalf of the treaties, the Soviet press has toned down earlier criticism of opposition forces in Germany and restricted itself to largely factual accounts of the tense and close tests of strength in the Bundestag, the lower house.

West German Embassy officials disclosed Friday that talks have just begun on expanding the newly established twice-a-week commercial air links between Frankfurt and Moscow to include at least two more flights from Frankfurt to Tokyo by way of Moscow and across Siberia.

But except for Mr. Scheel's announcement last month, both sides have refrained from publicizing the shift of Soviet policy on German repatriation. Although Moscow actually took the major step by granting the visas last year,



BLACK BOX—The flight recorder of the Alitalia DC-8 that crashed Friday night near Palermo, Sicily, was found Sunday and will be examined by investigators probing the wreck, Italy's worst air disaster, in which 115 persons died.

Mr. Scheel's announcement was the first public confirmation that the Soviet Union was prepared to permit stable emigration of ethnic Germans.

Some of the ethnic Germans involved are members of families divided by World War II after the retreat of German troops from Soviet territory. Others are residents of a former section of East Prussia around Königsberg, now Kaliningrad, which passed to Soviet control in 1945. Still others have unresolved historic claims to German citizenship. Informants said that only a handful might have been former German prisoners of war.

The ethnic Germans who went to Germany last year included some from around Leningrad, from the Baltic republics and even considerable numbers from the Volga German communities exiled by Stalin from the Volga River regions to the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan early in World War II.

Cosmos-488 and 489 Up

MOSCOW, May 8 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has launched the 488th and the 489th in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass said yesterday, Cosmos-489 was launched Saturday and Cosmos-488 on Friday.

KGB Searches 14 Apartments For Clues to Dissident Paper

MOSCOW, May 8 (AP)—The secret police searched the apartments of at least 14 Moscow dissidents Friday night, apparently as part of the official attempt to crush the underground journal *Chronicle of Current Events*.

Dissident sources said KGB agents spent nine hours rummaging through the apartment of Fyotr Yakir, one of the most active dissidents. They said other searches were conducted at the same time in other parts of the city.

The agents seized from Mr. Yakir a bundle of underground literature and books published abroad, the sources said, and told Mr. Yakir the search was in connection with "Case No. 24."

"Case 24" was reportedly opened early this year after a decision by the Communist party leadership to uproot the *Chronicle of Current Events*, the organ of the underground civil rights movement.

Hundreds Questioned

From Odessa to Leningrad, from Riga to Novosibirsk, hundreds of people have been questioned and dozens of homes have been painstakingly searched in connection with Case 24. Despite the deployment of KGB agents, which dissidents say is on a scale unprecedented since Stalin, the latest issue of the *Chronicle* appeared on schedule at the end of March.

It was not immediately known if the other searches were directly connected with Case 24. But most of those persons whose apartments were searched were known to have signed at one time or another various petitions and appeals, part of the raw material for the *Chronicle*.

Typed on onionskin paper, the *Chronicle* circulates clandestinely from hand to hand and records in deadpan prose what its editors consider to be violations of civil rights by the authorities, provides news of people thought to have been imprisoned unfairly and demands for personal use.

Police and Terrorists Clash in Town in Iran

TEHRAN, May 8 (AP)—A street gun battle between police and members of an underground guerrilla group resulted in the deaths of one policeman and a terrorist, police announced today.

The battle Saturday followed a police inquiry into explosions at a sex-magazine office and an airline sales office here last week. The gunfire erupted when police spotted the suspects in the town of Khorshid, west of here, the announcement said. Several terrorists were captured and quantities of ammunition seized.



The secret of a dry martini is Martini Dry

You would have to be pretty perverse to make a martini cocktail without Martini vermouth. Other matters, like which gin you choose and the number of times the potion should be stirred, are a matter of personal taste and experiment. But when it comes down to the vermouth you use, Martini happens to be the name of the game.

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Div. in %		Stk.	100% First, High Low Last, Crsp	Stk.	100% First, High Low Last, Crsp	Div. in %		Stk.	100% First, High Low Last, Crsp	Div. in %		Stk.	100% First, High Low Last, Crsp	
4014	2744	100%	5374	5374	5374	5374	100%	5374	5374	5374	5374	100%	5374	5374
4014	2744	100%	5374	5374	5374	5374	100%	5374	5374	5374	5374	100%	5374	5374

NY 100-1077- Stocks and Sh

[illegible][illegible]

		(a) sacred.		(b) hid.		(c) nominal.	
COTTON No. 2							
Open	High	40.40	40.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
May	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
June	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
July	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Aug.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Sept.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Oct.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Nov.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Dec.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Jan.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Feb.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
Mar.	.....	43.40	43.20	43.40	43.20	41.00	40.80
B=bid; A=ask; N=Nominal.							

March ...	31.99	32.25	31.99	31.77	+10	Jun	16.03	16.04	15.85	15.40	+5.4
April ...	...	...	...	...	+3	Jul	16.17	16.20	16.01	16.14	+1.0
May ...	...	...	...	...	+3	Aug	16.33	16.34	16.14	16.21	+1.5
Oct ...	...	...	...	...	+3	Sep	16.50	16.52	16.30	16.38	+2.7
Dec ...	...	...	...	...	unch.	Oct	16.60	16.64	16.50	16.61	+1.5
2-Bid.	...	...	...	...	...	Nov	16.75	16.81	16.75	16.79	+4.0
						Dec	17.10	17.12	17.10	17.11	+3.0
CHICAGO FUTURES											
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close						
WHEAT											
May	1.61 1/4	1.63 1/4	1.61 1/4	1.63	1.61 1/4	Jun	35.67	35.90	35.45	35.87	35.60
Jul	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	Aug	34.87	35.10	34.87	35.00	34.87
Sep	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	Oct	35.29	35.52	35.00	35.50	35.77
Dec	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	Dec	34.69	35.20	34.69	35.07	34.67
Mar	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	1.49 1/4	Feb	35.95	36.00	35.75	35.95	36.00
May	1.51 1/4	1.51 1/4	1.50 1/4	1.50 1/4	1.51 1/4	Apr	35.75	35.81	35.67	35.83	35.90
Oct	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Jun	35.67	35.90	35.45	35.87	35.60
Dec	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Aug	34.87	35.10	34.87	35.00	34.87
Mar	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Oct	35.29	35.52	35.00	35.50	35.77
May	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Dec	34.69	35.20	34.69	35.07	34.67
Oct	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Feb	35.95	36.00	35.75	35.95	36.00
Mar	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Apr	35.75	35.81	35.67	35.83	35.90
Oct	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Jun	35.67	35.90	35.45	35.87	35.60
Dec	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Aug	34.87	35.10	34.87	35.00	34.87
Mar	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Oct	35.29	35.52	35.00	35.50	35.77
May	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Dec	34.69	35.20	34.69	35.07	34.67
Oct	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Feb	35.95	36.00	35.75	35.95	36.00
Mar	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Apr	35.75	35.81	35.67	35.83	35.90
Oct	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Jun	35.67	35.90	35.45	35.87	35.60
Dec	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Aug	34.87	35.10	34.87	35.00	34.87
Mar	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Oct	35.29	35.52	35.00	35.50	35.77
May	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Dec	34.69	35.20	34.69	35.07	34.67
Oct	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.27 1/4	1.29 1/4	Feb	35.95	36.00	35.75	35.95	36.00
Mar	1.29 1										

All of these Debentures have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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 BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK *Limited* JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. *Limited* BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
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 WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK *Limited* GIROZENTRALE *Limited* WHITE, WELD & CO. *Limited* WOOD GUNDY
 May 3, 1972.

1972					1973					1974					1975									
Year	High	Low	Last	Chg	Year	High	Low	Last	Chg	Year	High	Low	Last	Chg	Year	High	Low	Last	Chg					
1972	100	90	95	+5	1973	110	100	105	+5	1974	120	110	115	+5	1975	130	120	125	+5	1976	140	130	135	+5

[illegible]

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Midway Indicated Prices.

Stock Indexes

28	20 3/4	Statham Ins	16	21 7/8	22	21 1/8	22	—
8 1/2	6 1/2	Steelmet Inc	1	7 1/4	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	—
7 3/4	2 1/4	Stellar Ind	4	33 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	—

9%	5%	URS Systems	6	8%	8%	8 1/2	8 1/2
15 1/2	13%	Utah IdSu '80	32	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2 - 1%

[illegible]

bed.....	4,190	Flinder.....	
1.d.Mines.	2,045	General.....	\$
ck-Ougree.	1,104	Hakid.....	

C.F.E. 8-87	94 1/2	93 1/2	Peikema 83-86	99 1/2	100 1/2	W. Kilde 5-89	78 1/4	77 1/4
Corso Union 79-78	101 1/4	102 1/4	Petronor 83-85	100 1/4	101 1/4	V. stu 614-84	105 1/2	107 1/2
Com Union 814-85	102 1/4	103 1/4	Ph. Alor 8-78	80 1/2	80 1/2	W. Kilde 614-84	95 1/2	95 1/2

[illegible]

All of these Shares have been sold. The

UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1000 Shares
ge Company
non Stock
(66% par value)

glo-AmCo.	3.64	Rh. Poulenc..	72
glo-Am/n.	£26%	Rio Tinto....	3
rclyBank	4.38	Royal Dutch..	72

Eurodollars

[illegible]

1000

STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated
KUHN, LOEB & CO.

LEHMAN BROTHERS
Incorporated
WHITE, WELD & CO.
Incorporated
duPONT GLORE FORGAN
Incorporated

WHERE HAS ALL

dividend of US \$ 0.25 per Ordinary Share was declared payable

HALSEY, ST

ART & CO. INC.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES

D. FRERES & CO. LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
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HILL SAMUEL SECURITIES Corporation **W.E. HUTTON & CO.**
R.W. PRESSPRICH & CO. Incorporated **L.F. ROTHSCHILD & CO.**
ERS & CO., INC. Incorporated **SPENCER TRASK & CO.**
INC. Incorporated **WOOD, STRUTHERS & WINTHROP INC.**

... ..

part of the quarter. Short positions have increased to a record peak but the market remained strong and has edged up

BARING BRO.
LTD.

HERS & CO., BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
—FRANKFURT—

GESELLSCHAFT **KUWAIT INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)**
TER BANK

J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.
Limited
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG

[illegible]

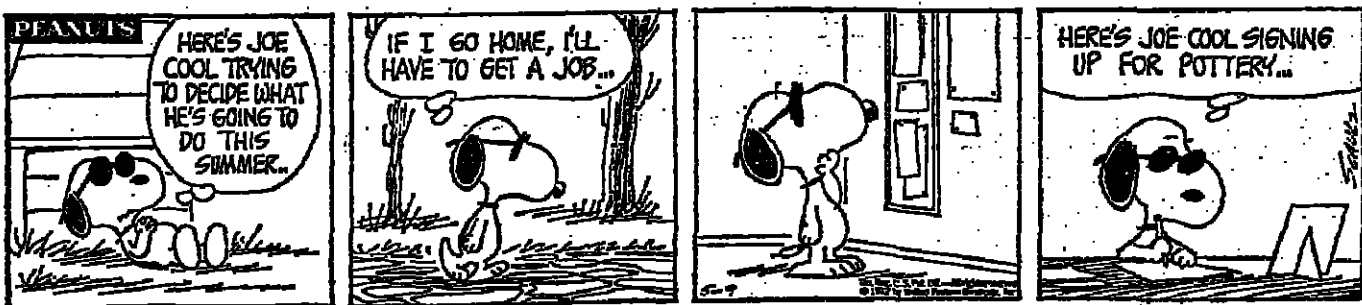
10-10-68

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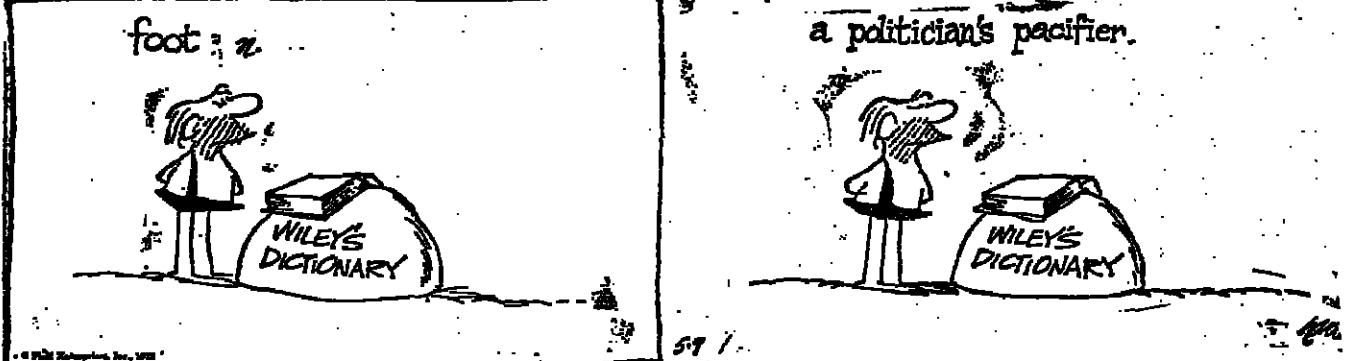
1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

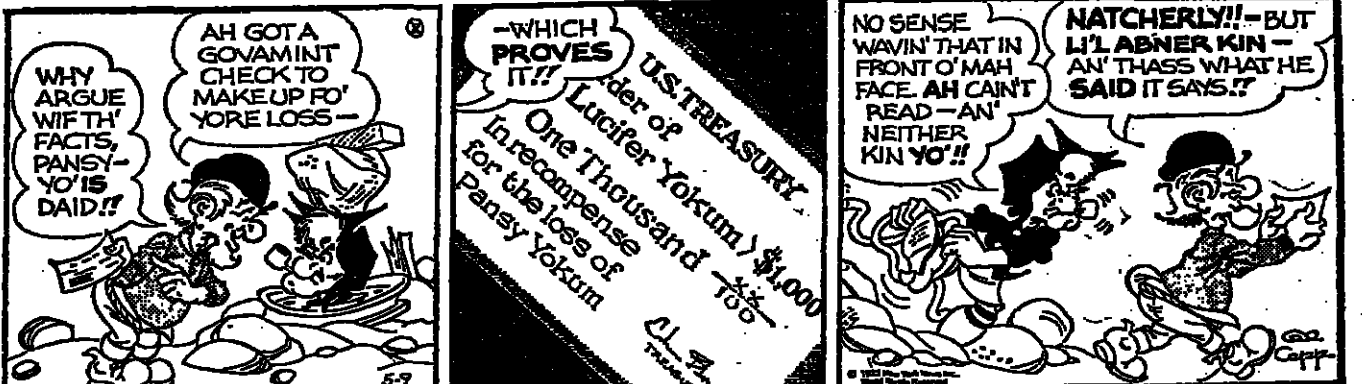
PEANUTS



B.C.



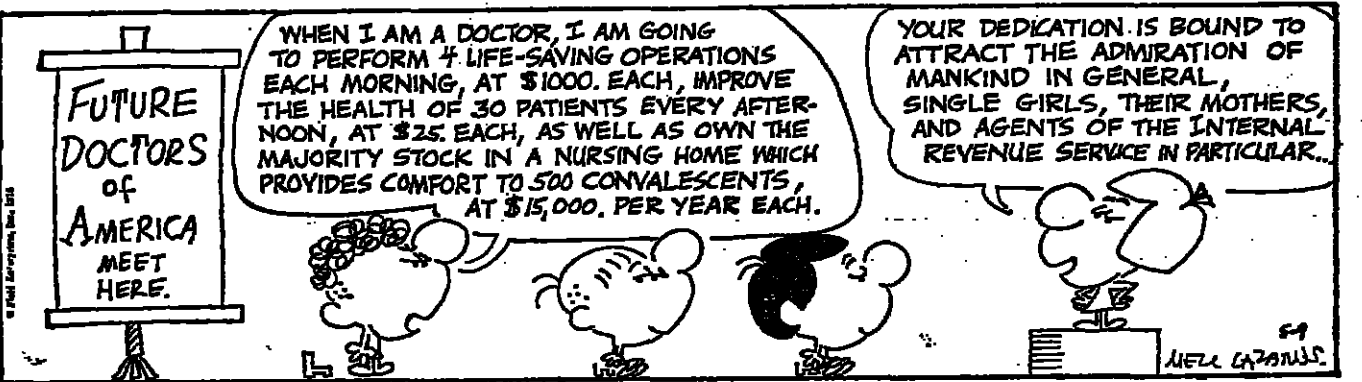
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On this deal North followed his original plan with an invitational jump raise to three hearts, but rejected his partner's slam suggestion on the next round to end the bidding in four hearts.

West led the diamond queen and continued with the jack when South ducked in dummy. The declarer ruffed, and without any clue to the bad distribution cashed the club ace and ruffed a club. East overruffed and returned his remaining trump.

When South played the heart jack, West covered with the queen, a rather subtle error giving the declarer a difficult chance to make his contract. By ruffing the third and fourth rounds of diamonds with high trumps, preserving a low trump in his hand, South could have reached this position:

NORTH (D)			
♠	Q108	♥	KJ53
♦	K753	♣	K8542
♣	10		
WEST			
♠	74	♥	KJ8532
♦	Q6	♣	109
♣	QJ6	♠	A1097
♠	KJ752	♣	6
SOUTH			
♠	A9	♥	AJ542
♦	7	♣	3
♣	AQ943		

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♥	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

In this position, South could have drawn the last trump, West's six, ending in the dummy to cash the diamond king. He would keep his spade nine, a crucial card, and West would keep both his spades.

South would then count East's hand, and discover that he began with six spades. He would assume that East held the king—otherwise all would be lost—and attempt to guess the position of

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BROEP

DRATY

LADLAB

BONGIB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

WHAT HE WAS APPARENT.

Yesterday's Jumble: BEGUN SAVOR GARISH PROFIT

Answer: Today's answer will dawn on you tomorrow—SUNRISE

BOOKS

THE PAPERS AND THE PAPERS
An Account of the Legal and Political Battle Over
The Pentagon Papers.

By Sanford J. Ungar. Dutton. 319 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Samuel Abt

FREEDOM of the press is, as Americans are taught young, a cornerstone and a guarantee of democracy, "a flaming sword," as a long-ago radio program put it. This notion has been accepted widely on the fringes of newspapering: publishers in convention discuss little else unless it is shrinking profit margins. Journalists families award plaques in the names of the martyred Elijah Lovejoy and John Peter Zenger; editorial writers gallop after every chance to denounce repression of the press, especially in Turkey or Ecuador.

Among the drudges of newspapering, reporters and copy editors, the concept is rarely mentioned. Anyone who has worked in the city rooms of an American newspaper knows that freedom of the press is usually freedom not to print—to spike, tone down or rewrite—or to plant stories as favors. For the working newspaperman, the working definition of freedom of the press is "The right to print or not print what a newspaper considers to be in its best interests, as these are defined by its directors and business office and their camp followers." This is more than a shout and a holler from the First Amendment to the Constitution, but it is entirely cynical.

To be pragmatic, if the United States has had 200 years of institutionalized freedom of the press, how was it that in 1971 the government was able for the first time to restrain a newspaper in advance from publishing a specific article?

None of the seven New York Times newspapermen who produced the series on what have come to be known as the Pentagon Papers doubted that there would be a court suit. Some alarmists feared that troops would be used to halt publication and, as Sanford Ungar notes in his book, there were those who favored publication of the whole in one day to present prosecutors with a fait accompli.

But, as the seven were told, the legal consequences were matters for the lawyers, and they agreed. None of the seven, I believe, had any interest in the project as a test of freedom of the press; what fired them was the knowledge that they had a government study of 20 years of deliberate war-making and peace-killing, of deceit and misjudgment—"a big story," yes, but one that some of them thought might finally bring the American people to demand that the war end. To have read those fuzzy Xerox copies of William Bundy's "orchestrations" and John McNaughton's "options" was to have felt that the killing would have to stop.

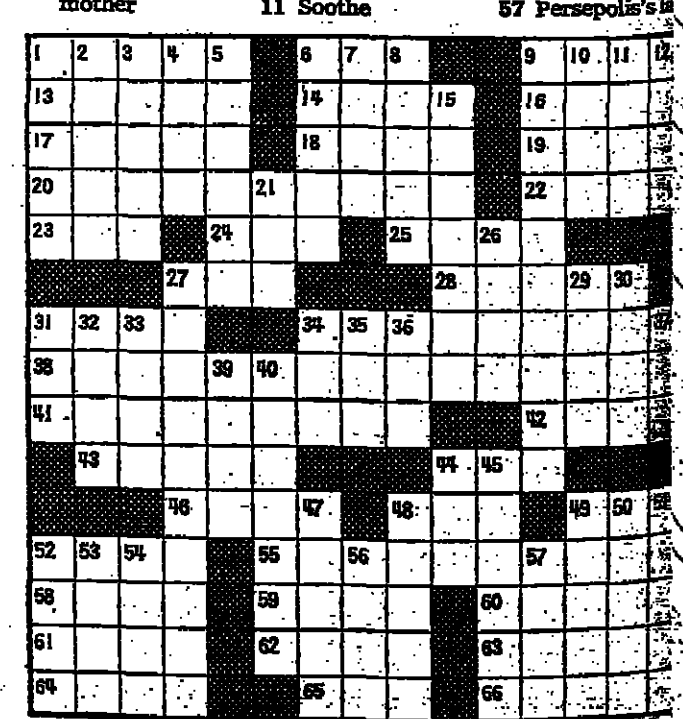
Mr. Ungar's book is subtitled "An Account of the Legal and Political Battles Over the Pentagon Papers." It is just a bit in the old phrase, a victim's story while the elephant is unseen. The book seems to be a shallow and drably written manner that never hints at the key word, documentation, in which that word was closed to Congress, the public and the American people. I stuffed into folders and away in filing cabinets from maids at the New York Herald where the war would or at least slow or at least slow or at least... what?

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CROSSWORD

By Will W.

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 48 G.I. initials | 12 Kind of story |
| 1 Very cold | 49 Initial trio | 15 Shun in a way |
| 6 To the point | 52 School study | 21 One's wife |
| 9 Thrash | 55 Columbia River dam | 26 Month after Shabat |
| 13 On to | 58 Taft territory | 27 Probability |
| 14 Rounded lump | 59 Was short | 28 Outing |
| 16 Forum drink | 60 Environs | 30 British stream |
| 17 Intimate | 61 Artillery supplies | 31 Platter-spine |
| 18 Football scoreboard entry | 62 A Louis | 32 Séance signals |
| 19 Pick out | 63 Italian lake | 33 Repeat |
| 20 Ofen | 64 Obligation | 34 Servicewoman |
| 22 Throw out, as type | 65 Run out | 35 Neighbor of G |
| 23 Letter | 66 Register | 36 Plane initials |
| 24 Carefree | | 39 Meek port |
| 25 Arouse | DOWN | 40 Boiler change |
| 27 Hindrance | 1 Boo-boo | 44 Operate |
| 28 Olfactory stimuli | 2 Pitchers | 45 Wild |
| 31 German numeral | 3 Household gods | 47 Comic-strip sound |
| 34 Thorny plants | 4 Mideast land | 48 Disassembled |
| 36 Handyman | 5 Swamp | 49 Open-eyed |
| 41 Kind of geometry | 6 Kind of newspaper column | 50 Car |
| 42 Red item | 7 Writer's concern | 51 French |
| 43 Kind of battery | 8 Workbench items | 52 Complaint |
| 44 River of Wales | 9 Consecutive | 53 Alast |
| 48 Don Juan's mother | 10 Prefix for poison | 54 Occasion |
| | 11 Soothe | 56 Dissent, in B |
| | | 57 Persepolis's is |



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Art Buchwald

The President's Sources

WASHINGTON—I guess it would be an understatement to say that things are not going as well in Indochina as the President planned. Most Americans are quite confused about it and are wondering why.

I was, too, until I spoke to my friend Kaminsky in a bar the other night.



Buchwald

Kaminsky raised a frightening thought when he said, "The Americans have always assumed that the President of the United States has information at his disposal that the rest of us don't."

"Of course," I said. "Every one knows that."

"Well, suppose he doesn't? Suppose the President doesn't know any more about what is going on than we do?"

"That's impossible, Kaminsky," I said. "The President knows more about what is going on than we do."

"We like to think that," he replied. "But suppose what he knows is wrong?"

"It can't be wrong. The President has every source of information in this country available to him, from the CIA to the Pentagon, to the embassy in Saigon. Their reports don't lie."

"Well, how do you explain the President's assurances for the past three and a half years that Vietnamization was working?"

"It was working when he said it was working. It just isn't working too well now. You can't expect Vietnamization to work all the time."

"But suppose the reports the President read were overly optimistic to make the people in the field look good? How would the President know the truth?"

"No one would do that," I protested. "They know the President relies on that information to make far-reaching decisions."

"True, but have you ever heard of a President getting a pessimistic report from Indochina?"

"Not until recently," I admitted. "Kaminsky, you are making me very nervous."

"I am not being critical of the President," Kaminsky said. "I don't think President Kennedy or President Johnson received any more honest reports than President Nixon. Maybe that's why we've been in Vietnam for 10 years. Anyone ever stationed in Vietnam has always assured the President in office that things were going well. The only people who didn't believe the reports were those who read the newspapers and watched the war on television."

"The problem with our Presidents is that they refused to believe what they read in the newspapers because the secret reports they received said the exact opposite."

"Then what you're saying, Kaminsky, is that the people who read the newspapers knew more about what was going on in Indochina than the Presidents of the United States?"

"Of course," I must remember, her that when you're President you trust people who agree with you more than people who disagree with you. Why would a President believe a news story that makes his policy look bad?"

"He wouldn't," I admitted. "Particularly during an election year. But if we can't believe the President knows more than we do, then it takes all the fun out of having a President. I don't believe the President has jobs of secretaries that he isn't telling us."

"Possibly," Kaminsky said. "But you must keep in mind that the fact that something is secret doesn't necessarily make it true, and the fact that something is true doesn't necessarily make it secret."

Kaminsky seemed pleased with himself. "Would you like to buy me another drink?"

"No," I replied.

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A Fossil Called The Angel Fish

MILAN (AP)—A fossilized fish has been found in the Bozca stone quarries, some 30 miles north of Verona.

Named Angel Fish for its very wide fins, the fish lived some 50 million years ago in the sea covering the Padana Valley. It is 40 centimeters long and 70 centimeters wide. When it died, the body was encased in calcareous mud which preserved the fish almost completely, including its sparkling colors.

The Bozca quarry is known for the fossils found there over the past 400 years. The Angel Fish is considered by experts to be one of the most beautiful and will be kept in the Museum of Natural History of Verona, which already contains many findings of the Bozca quarries.

Keeping French Alive in Cajun Country

By Roy Reed

LAFAYETTE, La. (NYT)—"Do you speak French?" The old woman being asked the question was black, but since Negroes in the Cajun country historically have spoken French (many exclusively until recently) and since her English was heavily accented with Cajun, the question seemed natural.

She glanced at her questioner, then cast her eyes toward the dirt of the just-planted corn field and broke into laughter. The stranger failed for a moment to understand. He repeated the question.

She looked at his face again, then shrunk away and covered her mouth with her hand, as she giggled uncontrollably. Finally she recovered and whispered, "yes."

Then the stranger understood. He was deeply embarrassed because she had been forced to admit that she spoke the "inferior" language.

She is not alone in her embarrassment in this area. Many older white and black people in the South Louisiana Cajun (technically, Acadian) country still apologize for speaking French.

The French language became a mark of supposed inferiority when English-speaking outsiders began

to push into the isolated French-speaking section of Louisiana 30 or 40 years ago.

Zealous educators who believe that the United States should have only one language began systematically to try to destroy French here, as they tried to drive out Spanish among the Mexican-Americans of Texas.

Children were punished for speaking the forbidden language at school. One Lafayette man remembers being sent home for using French on the playground. Another was required to copy a page from an English dictionary.

Leaders of the one million or more French-speaking Louisianians now consider that attitude silly and are trying rather desperately to keep French alive.

They are not very confident of success. Strong outside influences, such as television and a large influx of outsiders when oil was discovered, are now even graver threats than the discredited official policy of mono-lingualism.

The leaders are pinning their hopes on a growing appreciation of cultural pluralism in the United States. The officers of the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana, a four-year-old organization that is spearheading the effort to save French, report that the young people of

English-speaking northern Louisiana are even more receptive to their work than those of the Cajun country. They hope to capitalize on an increasing regard for French among the general population.

The young couple at once the greatest hope and the greatest threat to the salvation of French. The old black woman's embarrassment is extremely rare among people the age of Mr. and Mrs. Hulen Vidrine, who are in their twenties. They grew up in rural St. Landry parish, or country, about a mile from the old black woman.

Mr. Vidrine, who speaks English with only a slight accent, assured a visitor recently that he and his wife wanted their children to learn French. He was asked whether they spoke it in their home.

"Only when we don't want the kids to hear something," he said.

The Council for the Development of French, working on a small state budget, is trying to persuade Louisiana school boards to start teaching French in kindergarten and the early grades.

"Nineteen seventy-two will be the turning point," Leo LeBlanc, the Louisiana representative of the Quebec government, which

would like to see French survive in this part of North America, said last week. "The language can't be saved unless it is in the schools—early school, kindergarten, first grade," he added.

Acadian Louisiana has started an exchange program of teachers and students with Quebec. Forty-seven young Frenchmen are teaching French in Louisiana schools to meet their own government's requirement of service in lieu of conscription.

The United States government is paying for two pilot programs in this area to train bilingual teachers to help French-speaking youngsters with language difficulties.

One problem is that Acadian French has been maintained 300 years almost solely by word of mouth. Few of the Louisiana people who speak and understand French can read or write it.

"This is self-destructive," James Domeneaux, the founder and chairman of the council, said recently. "What we're trying to do is give literacy to our language. We can't maintain it as it has been maintained since its inception because radio and television have reduced our world. French is threatened with extinction as a native tongue here unless we can give literacy to it."

Chaplin Feared Assassination in U.S.

PEOPLE:

Charlie Chaplin feared assassination during his trip to Hollywood last month to receive a special Academy Award, one of the men who served as Chaplin's bodyguards disclosed last week in Los Angeles. William C. Jordan, a former police lieutenant who heads Computer Investigations Associated, said: "He expected to be shot over here (in the U.S.). That was his line. He said 'They killed Mr. Kennedy.' Chaplin went away so fast, I think, because he was fearful." Jordan's private-detective firm was hired by the Motion Picture Academy to guard the 83-year-old actor during his four-day stay in California, on his first trip back to America in 20 years.

The detective added that Chaplin had received death threats even before he left his home in Switzerland. Additional threats were made in Los Angeles. "There were at least a dozen," said Jordan. "They were coming into the MGM Center (the site of the Oscar presentation) and they called his hotel. All the threats were anonymous and most of them came by telephone. They said they were going to kill Chaplin. With anonymous phone calls there isn't much you can do, so we had to have the security assume that someone would try."

No assassination attempt was made, added Jordan, and "the growing by the crowds were nothing but warm. But someone might have come with different intentions and seen four or five guards around and changed his mind."

Michael Wilding, 19-year-old son of Elizabeth Taylor, has retreated with his wife Beth and baby daughter Leyla to the top of a Welsh mountain, giving up the \$80,000 London home Miss Taylor gave him as a wedding present.

"I just don't do it those diamonds and things," said Wilding, referring to stepfather Richard Burton's lavishing of expensive jewelry on his mother. The young man has now settled in a four-bedroom, 19th-century farmhouse in the Cambrian Mountains to live frugally with a commune "family." He told the Daily Mirror they are living on organically-grown grain and tea made with goat's milk, forswearing all luxuries except a color television set.

Mrs. William O. Douglas, 29, wife of the 73-year-old associate justice of the Supreme Court, busy examining for her Andover University Law School examinations. She won't receive her degree until May 21, but already received a shaggy hang out when she began practice—a gift from her husband reading "Honest Lawyer, Right Up." Mrs. Douglas, ever, will not open her office, the fall, since the couple's to spend most of the summer hiking and climbing mountains.

Betty Grable will not be to Melbourne, Australia, to do the musical "No, No, Nanette." Miss Grable was suffering from a duodenal ulcer in a Los Angeles hospital and her place in the show beginning June 24 was taken by Cyd Charisse.

In Nashville, Tenn., a new woman got her maiden name on the grounds that she was to maintain a legal life separate from her husband, Judge Shelton Latham, restored Victoria Montclair's name of Victoria Galt. It was the first such case ever had. Victoria, 24, for three years, said, "My name never really agreed. I tried to adjust to it, it became less and less, but my husband's reaction to her name, she added, was 'favorable.'"

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